The Yolo Democrat

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L. P. Fisher

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WOODLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE, office at Elston & White's Drug Store, Galbraith's Block.

DR. GEO. H. JACKSON, office over Webber's Drug store, west side of Express Office.

DR. THOS. ROSS, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. A. STRONG, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. A. B. MERRITT, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. B. H. PIERSON, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. W. T. LUCAS, office over Webber's Drug store, one door west of Express Office.

C. E. PINKHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, office over Bank of Woodland.

DRATHER & HOLMES, Dentists, office up stairs Bank Building.

DR. L. WELGES, German Physician, office and res. First st., first house south of Main.

DR. I. N. HODGEN, Practical Dentist, Room 2 (up stairs), Excelsior Block.

DR. A. N. DICK, Practical Dentist, office over Webber's drug store.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, ETC.

E. R. BUSH, Attorney-at-Law and Searcher of Records, office in Court House.

C. H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

W. B. TREADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, office at Court House.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. S. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

JOHN LAMBERT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, over C. S. Frost's office.

C. S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, U. S. and Ark, one door west of Express office.

S. C. HARPER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Harper's building, up stairs.

F. E. BAKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Room 5, Excelsior Block.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT, Attys and Counsellors at Law, Excelsior Block.

D. H. SIBLEY, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace; office in Town Hall.

GEORGE ALFORD, Town Marshal and General Collector, office in Town Hall.

WARREN POWERS Constable for Cache Creek Township, office in Town Hall.

NIGHT-WATCHMAN and Police Officer, Wm Coates, headquarters at Town Hall.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

R. FORRESTER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Crockery, etc., opposite Postoffice.

NICKELSBURG & BRO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, etc., Freemait's Block.

A. ALEXANDER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., White House.

CHARMAK & LEVY, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Groceries, etc., Excelsior Block.

COSLINER & CO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hosiery, etc., Bank Building.

S. T. PENDEGAST & CO., Boots and Shoes, Clothing, etc., north side of Main street.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, ETC.

H. E. Wood, Shelf and Heavy Hardware Farming Tools, Wagons, etc., Main street.

S. FREEMAN & CO., Hardware, Farming Implements, Machinery, etc., College Block.

KUHN & BRO., Stoves, Tin and Water Pipe Fitting, Pumps, etc., College Block.

D. MORIN, Stoves, Tinware, Water Tanks, Gas and Water Pipes, opp. Express Office.

F. GRISWOLD, Stoves, Tinware, Gas and Water Pipes, Pumps, etc., near Postoffice.

DRUGGISTS AND JEWELERS.

W. PROCTOR, Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, etc., one door east of Porter's Grocery.

ELSTON & WHITE, Drugs, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., Galbraith's Block.

MACK WEBBER, Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, etc., one door west of Express Office.

G. W. GREEN, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Toys, etc., College Block.

L. MACHEFERT, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., one door east of Porter's grocery.

S. GRAY, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, in C. D. Morin's Store, opp Express Office.

BARBERS AND BATH ROOMS.

PETER HUMMEL, Shaving 25 cents, Haircutting 25 cents, opp. Fashion Stables.

EMILE DINZLER, Fashionable Barber; Haircutting 25c, Shampooing 25c. College Block.

C. C. BROWN, opp. Capital Hotel; Shaving 15 cts; Hair-cutting 25c.; Shampooing, etc.

BATH ROOMS AND BARBER SHOP, WM. Knox, one door east of Craft House.

JAKE SCOTT, Pioneer Barber, one door east of Frazer & Co's butcher shop.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

MISS MILLIE ROBINSON, Fashionable Dressmaking, at Green's, College block.

MRS. WEBBER, Fashionable Dressmaker in all styles, over Nickelsburg's store.

MRS. H. U. OGBURN, Millinery in the latest modes, one door east of Pendegast & Co.

MRS. M. C. CURTIS, Dressmaking, also Candies, etc., east of Postoffice.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO., Fashionable Milliners, College Block, Main street.

WAGON-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, &c

R. B. JOHNSON, all kinds of Blacksmithing, opposite Tuckney House.

PERRY & HARRIS, Blacksmiths and Machinists, First street, south of Bank.

J. SOVEREIGN, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith; shop on First street, north of Main.

DUNPHY & STOCKING, Blacksmiths, Horseshoers, etc., opp. Exchange Hotel.

B. F. READY, Blacksmith, Horseshoer, etc. southeast corner Main and Second streets.

DIETZ & KNOX, Carriage and Wagon Makers, iron work, etc., cor. 1st and Main.

P. FITZGERALD, Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing, Main street, opp. Tuckney House.

A. WEAVER, Wagon and Carriage Maker, Blacksmithing, etc., east of Wash'n Hall.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

WOODLAND FLOURING MILL, J. P. Rhodes, N. W. cor. First and Court streets.

P. KRELLENBERG, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, S. W. cor. Main and Third.

MRS. T. C. POCKMAN, Shirt Manufacturer, Masonic Block, East Woodland.

RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY, west of Rupley's Corners, south side Main street.

J. K. SMITH, General Furniture Dealer, College Block, near Railroad street.

BROOM MANUFACTORY, L. Carpenter, Rue building, near Exchange Hotel.

H. P. MARTIN, Patent Stone Manufacturer and Marble Works; cor. Main and 3d sts.

SALOONS, BREWERIES, ETC.

YOLO BREWERY, Schuerley & Miller, Proprietors, west Main street, north side.

WOODLAND BREWERY, Wirth Brothers, Lincoln Avenue, west end.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUORS, L. Dreyfus, opposite Express Office.

PACIFIC SALOON, C. Seiber, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., next to Pendegast & Co.

DINZLER'S SALOON & LUNCH HOUSE, Adam Dinzler, S. E. cor. 2d and Court sts.

CACHE CREEK SALOON, Thomas Pierce, Liquors, Cigars, west of Fashion Stables.

HARRY GALLIHER, Eagle Saloon, Burns and Dietz Block, Main street.

ADEHLIER, San Francisco Beer, Wines and Liquors, opposite Capital Hotel.

LASKY'S SALOON, I. Lasky, Wines, Cigars and Liquors, College Block.

PIONEER SALOON, W. W. Woods, Wines, Liquors, etc., opposite Postoffice.

AB'S, Abe Morris, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Main street, opposite Postoffice.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE SALOON, Voorhees & Berry, next to Capital Hotel.

CAPITAL HOTEL SALOON, John Tackney, Wines, Liquors, etc., in Hotel building.

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON, John Moore, Wines, etc., next Wood's Hardware store.

CRAFT SALOON, C. Barr, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, east end of Craft Hotel.

STEGALL'S OLD CORNER, H. Stegall, Wines, etc., northeast cor. Main and RR. sts.

FASHION SALOON, Wilcox & Sproul, Wines, etc., northwest cor. Main and RR. streets.

SWISS SALOON, C. Bush, Wine, Beer and Cigars, Washington Hall.

EXCHANGE SALOON, A. W. Tucker, adjoining American Exchange Hotel.

EMPIRE SALOON, Geo. W. Bentley, Cor. Second and Main streets.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

J. G. SCHWALM, Groceries and Provisions, opposite Washington Hall.

J. I. EATON, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., cor. Main and Third sts.

T. J. ADAMS, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., Main street, near Second.

J. H. EATON & SON, Grocers and Provision Dealers, Fruits, etc., Galbraith's Block.

A. D. PORTER & CO., Groceries, Provisions, Gen'l Family Supplies, Craft House Block.

VARIETY STORES.

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE, Geo. C. St. Louis, Stationery, Toys, etc., opp. College.

VARIETY STORE, Mrs. P. Harky, Groceries, Tobacco, Toys, etc., north side of Main st.

UNCLE JOE LABUSIER, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Tobacco, etc., opposite Postoffice.

J. C. O'CONNOR, Stationery, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, etc., next door to Fashion Stables.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

CAPITAL HOTEL, John Tackney, Proprietor, corner Main and First streets.

CRAFT HOTEL, J. I. McConnell, Proprietor, Main street, bet. First and Railroad streets.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, M. H. Torrence, Main, between Second and Third streets.

TACKNEY HOUSE, John Tackney, Propr, West Main street, opp. Catholic Church.

HELVETIA HOTEL, F. Burge, Proprietor, south side of Main, and west of R. R. sts.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, B. Dennery, Proprietor, two doors west of Express Office.

PALACE RESTAURANT, Mrs. M. Davidson, Proprietor, Main street, opp. College.

WM. RAWSON, Private Boarding House Masonic Block, East Main street.

BANK, INSURANCE, LAND & GRAIN.

BANK OF WOODLAND, Money Loaned and Exchange drawn, cor. Main and First.

THOMAS & HUNT, Buy and Store grain, etc. office in Excelsior Block.

LAUGENOUR & BROWNELL, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., in Express office.

GEORGE D. FISKE, Life, Accident and Fire Insurance, Land Agency, etc., P. O. block.

HARLAN & STEPHENS, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., office, rear of Bank of Woodld.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, W. F. Moses agent, one door west of Bank.

TAILORS AND SHOEMAKERS.

BENOIT BROS., Fashionable Merchant Tailors, north side Main, west of Railroad st.

J. A. BUTZ, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, College Block.

L. ZIRKER, Merchant Tailor, Repairer, etc., College Block.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, Wm. Williams, one door west of Adams' Grocery.

C. MILLER, Boot and Shoemaker, two doors east of Postoffice.

JOHN ZECHER, Boot and Shoemaker, next door to Knox's Barber shop.

J. G. HUDSON, Boot and Shoemaker, southwest corner Main and Railroad streets.

A. STAMPEHL, Boot and Shoemaker, a few doors east of Washington Hall.

HARNESS-MAKERS, ETC.

T. J. PRIOR, Harness Maker and Dealer in Harness and Saddle Materials, Prior's bdg.

L. DIETZ, Harness, Saddles, Robes, Whips, etc., Dietz & Burns' block.

S. B. RELYEA, Carriage Trimmer, etc., shop next door east of Town Hall.

D. TOBIAS & BRO., Harness Makers, etc., south side Main, near Railroad street.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Pockman & Smith, First street, north of Main.

CITY LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES, Uncle Henry, opposite Exchange Hotel.

ELDORADO LIVERY STABLES, T. C. Pockman, Main street, near Third.

FASHION LIVERY AND FEED STABLES. Marders & Lawson, cor. Main and RR. sts.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PAINTERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, J. W. King, every style of Photograph, over Porter & Co.

PORTABLE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. W. J. Vandiveer, Exchange Hotel corner.

E. HCERNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, south side Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

J. H. HARTSON, House and Sign Painter, Washington Hall building.

MUSIC AND MUSIC TEACHERS.

JOHN A. APPERSON, Teacher of Brass and String Music, one door west of Postoffice.

THE ELLIS BAND, L. Ellis, Leader; Brass and String Music furnished on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, Wm. Saunders, Ed'r & Pub'r, Freeman's block.

YOLO MAIL, W. W. Theobalds, Editor and Publisher, office in Burns' block.

DEPUE & CO., Compilers "Illustrated History of Yolo County," Excelsior Block.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peck, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, from all parts the world, op. Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND GAS WORKS, J. D. Stephens Pres't, F. M. Brown Supt., 4th and Main.

WOODLAND POULTRY YARD, Mrs. C. H. Sprague, east of Railroad Depot.

PLANING MILLS & LUMBER YARDS.

PLANING MILLS, Caldwell Bros. Prop's, also Contractors, etc., near Water Works.

RAILROAD PLANING MILLS, H. D. White, Wood and Iron work, Main st. near Depot.

PIONEER LUMBER YARDS, R. H. Newton & Co., corner Court and Railroad streets.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER YARDS, A. Powell manager, near railroad.

CARPENTERS AND PLASTERERS.

CARSON & GLENN, Architects and Builders, shop in White's Planing Mill, near R. R.

GEO. W. MYRICK, Carpenter and Joiner, Housebuilder, etc., res. Fabricius' Add'n.

A. STAMP, Carpenter, Housebuilder, etc., Washington Hall building.

J. C. NEFF, Plastering, Kalsomining, etc., residence on Railroad street.

BUTCHERS, BAKERS, ETC.

YOLO MARKET, Frazer & Co., old stand, north side of Main, bet. 1st and 2d streets.

WOODLAND BAKERY, Otto Schluer, Proprietor, First st., north of Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKET, Barnes & Co., a few doors west of Postoffice.

YOLO (Branch) MARKET, Frazer & Co., southeast corner Main and Railroad sts.

AUGUST DIEUDOMIE, Fish and Game Market, third door east of Postoffice.

Churches, Societies, Etc.

Christian Church, Railroad street south of Main; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Congregational, First street south of Main; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Methodist Episcopal, West Main street, south side; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Catholic, West Main street, north side; services Sunday and Holydays.

Baptist, at Washington Hall, West Main street; services Sunday morning.

Seventh-Day Adventists Third street south; services Saturday morning, and Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Hesperian College—J N Pendegast, President, J K Smith, Secretary. Faculty—Profs. A M Elston, R A Grant, F A Pedlar, W C Ridgway, I Brown; Miss Elma Edwards, Music Teacher.

Public School, J W Goin, Principal: Assistants, Miss Bettie Woods, Mrs. Pedlar, Mrs Dexter, Miss M E Freeman, Miss Genoa Lawson, Mrs Grant, Mrs DeLong and Miss J M Kean.

Public Library, opposite Capital Hotel. Mrs L F Craft, Secretary; open every evening.

F. & A. M, Hall East Main street between 3d and 4th.

R A M, meet at Masonic Hall 1st Wednesday in each month.

Odd Fellows' Hall over Bank of Woodland; meet Saturday night.

Good Templars, Hall West Main street, south side; meet Wednesday evening.

A O U W, meet in Odd Fellows Hall Tuesday evening.

O K S B, (Jewish) meet Sunday at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Knights of Pythias meet Monday evening at Good Templars Hall.

Turn Verein, Turners Hall, meet 1st Wednesday in each month.

Ladies Relief Society, Mrs A Alexander, President; Mrs. W. W. Brownell, Vice-President; Mrs. C. W. Bush, Treasurer; Mrs. Dr. Parramore, Secretary.

Woodland Fire Company, No 1, W F Moses Foreman, L Chase engineer.

Cemetery Association, Jason Watkins President, J K Smith Secretary.

Woodland Race Course, — Parker manager.

Postoffice, L Walker P M.

Telegraph Office, Postoffice building, R A Fitzgerald operator.

Public Halls—Central Hall, Geo D Fiske manager; Washington Hall, W W Porter proprietor; Turn Verein Hall, Otto Schluer manager.

Railroad Agent, E Valentine; residence at the Depot.

County and Town Officers.

S. C. Denson, District Judge Sixth Judicial District for Yolo Co.—Regular Terms, January, May and September.

E. D. Bush, County and Probate Judge.

John Lambert, Joint Senator for Yolo and Solano.

W M DeWitt, Assemblyman.

Supervisors—S N Mering, J C Smith, Wm Sims, R F Hester, R H Newton.

Carey Barney, Sheriff; John E. Maltby, Under Sheriff.

D M Burns, Clerk and Auditor.

R W Megowan, Recorder.

C H Garoutte, District Attorney.

A C Kean, Treasurer.

R H Beamer, Assessor.

H B Pendegast, Supt. Public Schools.

James E R O'Farrell, County Surveyor.

S L Monday, Public Administrator.

P Krellenberg, Coroner.

County Hospital—Physician, Thomas Ross, Warden, B F Harlan.

Town Trustees—Jas Viers, John M Rhodes, A Nickelsburg, Otto Schluer, Christ Sieber; A Nicklesburg, Town Clerk.

City Attorney—W B Treadwell.

Marshal—George Alford.

Policemen—Wm Coulter and Del Simmons.

Justice of the Peace—P H Sioley.

Constables—Warren Powers, S M Norton.

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW. Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. apldw

CREED HAYMOND. DARWIN C. ALLEN.

HAYMOND & ALLEN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. fe18w

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY, OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ap18w

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, Office, one door west of Express Office; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. feldw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. feldw

E. R. BUSH.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Searcher of Records and Conveyancer. Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. feldw

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, And Notary Public. Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [feldw

DR. A. STRONG.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland. Calls promptly responded to at all hours. mh1dw

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. felw

L. WELGES, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (*Deutscher Arzt, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer.*) OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—First house on First, South of Main Street. mh5w

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND THE OLD.—Number Three.

WHY THE FARMERS WILL VOTE AGAINST IT.

Because the farmer who owns a ranch of 100 acres, and has had not means to cultivate, subdue, grub, drain and put under extra tillage only 20 acres and has brought that to such a state of tillage that it produces him the interest on $20 per acre; the Assessor comes along, assesses him at the $50 an acre, and then turns to his 80 acres of wild land of the "same quality," and "similarly situated," and puts that down at $50 the acre also. While the large city land holder who owns 50,000 acres right along side of this 100-acre farm, just as good land, but has none of it cultivated—don't want to cultivate it, but to let it remain to get the rise of it in after years, and perhaps use it as a sheep range meantime, he is assessed only the value of wild land, which it is, perhaps, at $2 per acre. That's the way this new Constitution benefits the poor and hurts the rich. And because, as the *California Patron*, the organ of the Farmers' State Grange, says, the new Constitution says that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, yet farmers are compelled to work fifteen hours a day to earn enough to pay a man working for the public eight hours; that it makes a provision to tax every acre of farmed land at its cash value; yet it makes no special provision by which *all* personal property in cities and villages shall be taxed at its cash value. That the article on taxation is oppressive to the farmers, ambiguous in terms and can only be interpreted by the Courts at the expense of thousands of dollars. That it does not provide against the accumulation of large landed estates; and it provides for the most expensive Judiciary system of any State in the Union.

The Butte County *Register* says: "We do not believe there is a farmer in this county who could mortgage his land for quarter of its value, even at a high rate of interest. This stagnation and timidity in business is mainly due to the uncertainty as to what action the people will take upon the new Constitution. If it is adopted we cannot expect any revival of business; but on the contrary a still further decrease accompanied by panics and failures."

WHY THE MINERS VOTE AGAINST IT.

It deranges all their plans and business arrangements. As the *Calaveras Chronicle* says: "See how it works. The first result of the proposal of the new Constitution, as regards the mining interest, is exemplified in the Watt Quartz Mine, in Nevada County. In consequence of the clause concerning mining and other corporations, the Directors have stopped work, and as a result *fifty men have been thrown out of employment.* Every intelligent person (adds that paper) understands that mining enterprises cannot be carried forward without the aid of incorporated capital. The fact is, we of Calaveras county have learned by experience, men of means will not submit to the tyranny the new Constitution contemplates, and if it should be adopted, we and our mines can go to the devil for any aid we shall receive from capital."

Here are fifty men, in one mine, thrown out of employment, upon the mere fear that this new instrument may be adopted. Let it once be adopted in fact, and the mines will collapse, and laborers be thrown out of employ on all sides. Who can fail to see the end?

FRIENDS OF POPULAR EDUCATION WILL VOTE AGAINST IT,

Because it breaks up the system that is only just being perfected to make our public schools useful. It breaks up all uniformity in text books, allowing every county to have different books; abolishes high schools, so that children of the poor will be shut out of our University.

But we need not stop to particularize every class that ought to vote against this instrument. Let every one read it for himself, and I think he will come to the conclusion of a delegate from the coast county who will vote against it:

"Because it drives capital from the State; because it tends to destroy all our manufactories of whatsoever kind or nature; because it cripples all corporations, and therefore all progress of our State; because it aims a death blow to all our large farmers, cattle and sheep men in the State; because it retards the development of our mines by double taxation, and otherwise loading them down; because it utterly destroys our viticultural interests, being the fourth great and growing interest of this State, and prevents the drying and curing of the various fruits of our State; because it cripples the skilled and unskilled labor of our State by preventing progress and improvement, which can only thrive when agriculture, manufacturing, commerce and mining prospers; and finally because it contains treason against the Government. For the proof of all the above let any man read the instrument offered the people."

As a sample of the manner the new Constitution is regarded by the rural press of the State, we notice that out of 200 only 50 are in favor, and 150 against it. And the *St. Helena Star* adds that "the fact of its espousal by Dennis Kearney—the apostle of incendiarism—is enough to damn it without further investigation.

THE COSTERMONGER VS. THE COOLIE.

The British Costermonger, whether direct from his native or congenial slums of St. Giles and the Tower-Hamlets, or coming to us as a "Sidney duck," through the penal colony of Botany Bay, is far lower in the scale of being, far lower down in the grade of manhood and social life than is the Coolie in his own native land. Coolie is simply a term applied to a laboring man, a man who labors for his daily subsistence, and there is no more stigma attached to the term that there is to that of laboring man in our own country. And yet these costermongers, these Sidney ducks, these lazzaroni come to our country and undertake to dictate to our native-born citizens who shall be allowed to come to this land of the free, this asylum of the oppressed of all nations, and who "must go." Fortunately this clan of costermongers and lazzaroni that come to us from Europe compose but a small portion of our European immigration. Most of them are honest, industrious, though poor, and in a few years make good citizens. But it is the noisy, meddlesome, agrarian, leveling element, embodied in a *Kearney*, that has the audacity to dictate to the American people whom they shall bid go and whom to stay. The "Chinese must go" to make room for the *costermonger*, who is to be enthroned in state, and run our State Government for us as shall suit their communistic pleasure. Well I think the people will have a word or two to say on this subject. It is true these vandals have succeeded in getting a State Convention to issue a bull against the comet, or an edict against Chinese emigration, and against Chinese right of suffrage, cheap sprats thrown to the whale, cheap bids to buncombe, every member of that Convention knowing full well that the Constitution of the United States allows the people of China as well as those of England to become citizens and voters, no matter what our State Constitution may say. It is true the costermonger has got the start of the Coolie, as a general thing, in first becoming voters, although some of these aliens are not yet voters. I think if there could be a fair expression of the people of California they would say "let the Chinese go!" But first of all drive these disorganizing, clannish, communistic costermongers out. *The costermongers must go* will be the next battle cry.

Yours, T. HART HYATT.

WINTERS, April 14th, 1879.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

DAVISVILLE, April 18th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Much has been said for and against the proposed new Constitution. While there is in it little that is meritorious, there is much to condemn, therefore it should not be adopted; for the following reasons, which, to my mind, are conclusive: that if adopted it will paralyze industry, drive capital out of the State, and thereby impede enterprise, reduce the wages of labor, come down with crushing force on the small farmer, who has improvements and a homestead on his land, while the large land grabber who has unnumbered acres, and cattle roaming on a hundred hills, but has no improvements, will hardly be taxed at all, and if taxed it will be on a mere nomina valuation. The Convention was called for the particular purpose of limiting the amount of land that any one person should own or desire. What did they do in the premises, what remedy did they give us for the mighty wrong they have inflicted upon us? and the very one we had reason to complain of under the Constitution as it is, they did nothing at all, but rather made matters worse than before; played the old game of making the man of small means, and the small farmer pay the taxes, while the land grabber will go nearly scot free. Adopt your new Constitution and in ten years it will undo all that the present one has done for us in three decades of years, and under which we have so prospered and arrived at a greatness to which no other State or nation, within the last century, has ever yet dared to lift its hope. Adopt your new Constitution and in a little while engender the full spirit of communism, which recently, and in our own time, deluged one of the proudest cities in Western Europe with civil war, lit up the torch of the incendiary in its streets and desecrated with its presence the Temples of the Living God.

The Constitution as it is is much better than the conglomeration of matter styled The New Constitution, and which is neither a Constitution nor a Code, but a tissue of absurdities, which most of those that forming it are unable to interpret for themselves; reject it then and you will save the State about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars claimed by the members of the late Convention as extra pay due them for useless services. Nearly all the members of that Convention distinguished for intellectual ability are now found with the better classes of society opposing the mass of conglomerate absurdities united in the proposed new Constitution. It was plain from the beginning of the Convention that framed the instrument, that such men soon found themselves surrounded by the crude theories of communistic ignorance and passion, that they were compelled by a feeling of self respect to become frequent and steady absentees from its sittings.

The peace, order and stability of society is too sacred a thing for a band of agrarian vandals to try their hands upon with such ruthless violence, ready at the first caprice of ignorant fury to lay waste this fair State.

Shameful it is to see the run-down, old-fossil politician emerge from his hiding place and attempt to ride to place and power upon the passions of the hour. Such men as Judge D. S. Terry and Volney E. Howard are now the champions of this communistic era. When such names are mentioned the mind involuntarily reverts to the dead Gilbert, Broderick, and Ferguson, whose martyred remains now sleep peacefully under the green sod, a standing rebuke to such blasphemy. The spirits of the immortal dead, who were the representatives of the true workingmen when living, still hover and watch the Constitution of Monterey, and on their account, if for nothing else, the people of this State will not permit that Constitution to be abrogated.

It has been asserted that a portion of the small farmers are in favor of the new Constitution. I would give them word of caution, grave and kind; it is a fact that, unfortunately for them, they are mostly in debt with mortgages on their property. Such farmers should stop and consider well before disturbing the financial system of the State. A financial panic will be the natural sequence of the adoption of the new Constitution, and many who hoped to shift some part of the mortgage tax burden on the lender of the money will find to their sorrow that the interest due on their homes will be doubled up in the approaching financial malestrom which the adoption of the new Constitution will produce. Their position is similar to that of Damocles, with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair; beware, then, lest this slender support be broken and you buried beneath its crushing force.

JAMES ONEAL.

Ravages of the Plague.

CHICAGO, April 17.—A *Tribune* Washington special says: Nothing more horrible has ever been recorded than the ravages of the plague now raging in Morocco. A letter to a gentleman of this city from the United States Consul at Tangiers, dated March 19th, gives the following account of suffering from famine and from starvation:

"All who can are now running away from this most unfortunate country, where famine, cholera and typhus are more than decimating its population. At Tangiers alone we are having from thirty to forty cases of typhus per day; and at the city of Morocco the daily mortality by typhus is from 200 to 250 persons. The ordeal of death is complete. Parents eat their children, and at Mayador, Saff and Cassedlanca the starving Arabs eat their dead. The atmosphere was impregnated with the deadly poisons emanating from the thousands that are half buried and the many left out exposed to the sun and rain. European residents take every precaution; nevertheless, nearly half have succumbed to the dreadful disease. The fatalist Moslems ridicule all such expedients to avoid the contagion, believing that all is written by God, and they must die if so decreed."

THE Colusa *Sun* declares that there is nothing in the new Constitution to destroy land monopoly.

THE MILLENNIUM.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Legislature under the new Constitution will have the power, as it is not forbidden, and is not inconsistent therewith, to pass a general law regulating the rate of interest to be charged on money; and, impelled by the anti-capital furore of the hour, will fix the rate not higher than 7 per cent. annually. Now, to illustrate the working: In Sacramento, for instance, the taxes are 4 per cent. The industrious, steady man who has worked hard and saved up $1,000, loans it out at 7 per cent. and pays four for taxes; that is, gets his $70 interest, pays out of it $40, the bigger share, for taxes, and he has $30 left. So he actually gets only 3 per cent. on his money. Or if he puts it in a savings bank for the bank to invest and manage it, incur expenses, liability, etc., the bank cannot afford to allow the depositor even 3 per cent. But Savings banks can't live as there will be no depositors. What of it, "blast savings banks and all money-lenders, anyhow," is the battle cry, from the sand lots to the circumference.

PINHOOK.

TAXATION.

This is the way the Sacramento *Bee* puts it, in the matter of taxation, as the proposed Constitution has it: "Jones has sold a horse to neighbor Smith, to be paid for after harvest. Smith is taxed for the horse, because he has him, and Jones for the debt that is due, so that there is double taxation on the horse. So with agricultural implements. These are generally purchased on credit, and the farmer has to pay taxes on them and the dealer has to pay taxes on the farmer's note. A ditch company has issued stock, raised money and constructed a water ditch. The stock is assessed to its holders at its market value and the ditch is assessed to the Company at such value as the Assessor and the Board of Equalization may place upon it—and thus again the same property is assessed twice. And if the farmer has money in a savings bank he will be assessed for every dollar of it, while the bank will be assessed for the value of the note on which the same money is loaned, and the party who has the money is assessed—so that the same dollar will be assessed three times."

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Colusa *Sun* says: "Some people seem to have gotten the idea somehow that the new Constitution is a document whose mission it shall be to crush capital and exalt labor. Capital and labor must be in harmony or labor perishes. We do not want to sit down, with nothing, and undertake to starve out a man with a million dollars. But even in this, too much is taken for granted. It seems to be taken for granted that the new Constitution is going to make the poor rich and the rich poor, and no one undertakes to show wherein it is better for the poor. It is taken for granted that it cripples capital, cripples enterprise, and where enterprise is crippled there is no work to do. But in any event, so important a thing as a change in the Constitution, should elicit calm discussion and candid consideration.

THE GRANGERS.

The *Patron* is the Grangers' organ of the State, and Amos Adams, its editor, is Secretary of the State Grange. He is also a farmer, well-known in Sacramento. Here is what it says of the proposed Constitution:

The new Constitution says that eight hours shall constitute a day's work; yet farmers are compelled to work fifteen hours a day to earn enough to pay a man working for the public for eight hours.

The article on taxation, to our mind, is oppressive to the farmers, ambiguous in its terms, and can only be interpreted by the Courts at an expense of thousands of dollars.

It does not provide against the accumulation of large landed estates in the hands of a few.

It provides for the most expensive Judiciary system of any State in the Union.

THE Petaluma *Courier* is opposed to the new Constitution and says this of the one in existence: "If the old Constitution were let alone and not debauched to suit litigants and friends, there would be no necessity for the ordeal through which we are now passing. There is nothing in it but simple justice. All that is said against it is mere denunciation born of prejudice. No matter what hair-splitting gentleman may say about it, it is as nearly perfect as our age and intelligence will permit."

THE Detroit *Free Press* says: President Grant has been standing, according to late advices, on the identical spot where Moses stood 3,370 years ago, on the top of Mount Sinai. Dr Watts thought if he could

"Climb where Moses stood
And view the landscape o'er,
Not Jordan's stream, nor Death's cold flood
Could fright him from the shore."

Grant doesn't seem to have viewed the matter in any such light. He simply climbed up and then climbed down again.

THE Grass Valley *Union* says: "That legal monstrosity, the new Constitution, is already bringing distress to communities and damaging the prosperity of the State. Nevada and Grass Valley are threatened with a loss of their present excellent water supply; while an important enterprise, which was doing much for mining development in the vicinity of Moore's Flat, has been shut down.

THE Library Magazine of select Foreign Literature, No. 3, published by the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman St., N. Y., is received, and contains matter worth ten times the price, which is only one dollar a year, or ten cents a number. The present one contains over 120 pages of choicest reading by such authors as John Stuart Mill, J. Clifton Ward, Algenon Black, etc.

THE Solano *Times* expresses this opinion: The adoption of the new Constitution will fall more heavily upon farmers as a class than any other portion of our population. They will not only be injured in the tax system, but in the local assessment system, in the common school system, and in the provision for cutting off all aid to agricultural societies.

Winters Items.

We clip the following item from the Winters *Advocate* of April 19th:

J. A. Abbay has sold his ranch to E. G. Bray, late of Tehama county.

A little grand-daughter of Robert Brown is lying dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Tramps are becoming numerous, and the "Creek Hotel" is again in full blast, with a liberal amount of patronage.

One dollar a day and hog meat, is the pay received by the Chinamen engaged in loading gravel trains at Madison.

Sim Blum was in town this week. It is reported that the firm of Blum & Sons intend making their creditors an offer of 20 cents on the dollar.

A Chinaman was arrested yesterday for driving over the Putah Creek Bridge faster than a walk, and on being tried before Justice Hulse, was found guilty and fined $5 and costs.

Mr. Geo. Woods has returned from Monterey county. He reports that section of the country as liable to suffer greatly from drouth this summer, and in consequence of the gloomy outlook money is very scarce.

On Saturday last a lady living about four miles from Winters, on the Vacaville road, took a dose of laudanum with the intention of ridding herself of the trials and tribulations of this life. Dr. Gregory was sent for and administered an antidote that caused her suicidal plan to be a failure.

Colusa Items.

From the Willows *Journal* and Colusa *Sun* we take the following:

All the Willows merchants are begining to receive new goods for the spring trade.

The dedication of the new Catholic Church, in Willows, will

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879.

Hard Times at Home.

These are hard times now at home, Ben,
Our father seems cast down,
And mother has to patch and darn
And wear her faded gown.
We oftentimes go hungry, Ben,
The little ones as well.
And what the end of it will be
The wisest cannot tell.

We're the oldest of the flock, Ben,
Two brawny lads and strong,
And we've been idling round the place
And doing naught so long.
We are taking the bread from babes, Ben,
I say it to our shame,
And making sad the latter days
Of the weary, old and lame.

Let us strike out for ourselves, Ben,
And fall in love with work;
We may not like it well at first,
But then, we musn't shirk.
True, we'll have to give up play, Ben,
Our nutting raids and fun;
But that's no more, for duty's sake,
Than many a lad has done.

There'll be better times at home, Ben,
The hearth will glow more bright,
The little ones be better fed
When we can add our mite.
And father, too, will look up, Ben,
And mother's heart be glad:
Then let us strike out for ourselves,
You'll ne'er be sorry, lad.

The Comedy at L——.

BY A. J. HODGE.

"I tell you what, Fred Hazelton, Cecilia Englebourn is as pretty a girl as you will find in ten counties, and don't forget it."

"Oh, yes!" drawled Fred.

"But honestly, old fellow, don't you agree with me for once?"

"Well, no, Ed, if I must say it, I don't agree with you or anybody else in saying that Miss Englebourn is a paragon of beauty, for the simple reason that I dislike her most thoroughly."

"Dislike her! Why, what are you talking about? I thought you were smitten—struck—infatuated."

"That is where you were mistaken."

"But you must allow that she is handsome?"

"No, I will not. I don't think her half as good-looking as—"

"Miss Walsingham?"

"Yes, Miss Walsingham, if you will have it so."

"Miss Walsingham! I must say, Fred, I admire your eyes!"

"That must be sarcasm, Ed. But come, tell me your objection to Miss Walsingham's style of beauty."

"I will, when you've criticized Miss Englebourn."

"Well, as for Miss Englebourn, I never could endure the sight of an Indian, and your black-haired, dark-skinned, snake-eyed brunette always reminds me of one."

"And as for Miss Walsingham, I never could endure the sight of a wax doll, and your tow-haired, pale-eyed, freckled-skin blonde always reminds me of one."

"You're prejudiced, Ed."

"So are you."

"I am not."

"Neither am I. But here comes the train; so good-by; we never could agree."

The train rolled into the depot; the two young men shook hands; the bell rang; the conductor shouted, "All aboard!" The ponderous engine moved convulsively, and, tugging and puffing, the iron horse laboriously pulled its heavy load of coaches from the station of L——.

The rumble of the receding train was dying away in the distance when Edward Logan left the country station of L——, and, mounting his horse, galloped quickly out of town. His mind was so completely taken up with a subject that had given him considerable trouble for some time past, that he scarcely noticed which direction he had taken.

"Confound it!" he muttered, when his horse, suddenly stopping, nearly deposited him in the ditch by the roadside. And then he immediately continued, as he discovered the cause to be his having nearly come into collision with an approaching team.

"Good-morning Cecilia! I'm glad to see you!"

Cecilia expressed herself as being glad to see Edward, and after persuading the small boy who held the reins to evacuate and accept his position in the saddle, Edward sprang into the little carriage beside her, and they drove on, followed at a respectful distance by the boy and his horse.

"I'll tell you what," he shortly began, "I'm jealous of Fred. After what I've said to you, I suppose you are not surprised. I've just had a talk with him, as he was leaving on the down train, and from what he said I believe he is head over heels in love with Eva, and you know I am."

He then proceeded to narrate the conversation at the station, and apologized for its being somewhat personal by saying that he was aware that personal interest often influenced people with regard to appearances, and he had used this line to sound his friend more thoroughly.

A fit of uproarious laughter followed this recital in which Edward was compelled to join, after which Cecilia promised to do all in her power toward the advancement of Edward's interests in connection with Eva Walsingham.

It has been noticed, probably, that Cecilia and Edward were the best possible friends. They were brother and sister, so Eva said. Neither of them had been blessed by nature with those very desirable relatives, and so they had mutually agreed, years before, to be brother and sister to each other.

Edward confided his petty troubles and annoyances to her, and he found her a worthy confidente and an excellent adviser; while Cecilia always felt herself at liberty to call upon him for those little brotherly services that can be appreciated only by those to whom they are denied.

Now Cecilia had another confidential friend, and it so happened that this one resided at L——, the village that they were fast approaching; and it also happened that this friend was Miss Eva Walsingham. Accordingly, Cecilia was soon closeted with Miss Eva, and the matter of Edward's attachment, and his jealousy of Fred Hazelton, was thoroughly discussed. Cecilia had surmised for some time that Eva regarded Edward with some favor, and the acknowledgement that she now received confirmed her suspicions.

Meanwhile, Fred Hazelton, speeding swiftly away from L——, was also in mental torment, caused by his conversation with Edward on the railroad platform. It seems he had been playing a part, too, and that the whole intent of his part of the conversation was to discover the sentiments with which Edward regarded Cecilia Englebourn. The result was most aggravating; he felt confident he had got possession of Edward's cleverly guarded secret. He now beheld in him a rival, and a most dangerous one, too. He had often heard that Edward and Cecilia were unusually intimate, and he tortured himself by imagining his own case hopeless, and the prize in possession of his schoolfellow. He remembered how enthusiastically he had defended Cecilia, and how he had condemned the really superior beauty of Eva Walsingham.

Meanwhile, that lady believed she had made a discovery. It was that the position occupied by herself and Edward was the exact counterpart of the one occupied by Cecilia and Fred; in other words, that Cupid, sly Cupid, had sent his shafts simultaneously through four hearts, and that Cecilia's and Fred's were two of them.

Accordingly, when Fred returned to L——, a week after, Eva soon found a favorable opportunity, and accused him bluntly of harboring such sentiments toward her friend.

Of course Fred acknowledged his fault. Men in love always make a point of making as great fools of themselves as possible on every occasion.

This was all that Eva desired, and she was again closeted with her friend, whose mind she had long known on the subject. There was much hearty merriment at this secret confession of the two girls—more than the occasion would seem to warrant.

"Oh, isn't it funny?" exclaimed Cecilia laughing. "Ed jealous of Fred and Fred jealous of Ed! it's too comical for anything!"

"It's just like a novel," returned Eva, "By the way, Cecilia, have you seen my new novel?"

Cecilia had not seen Eva's new novel; so it was brought, and the two girls were soon pouring over its interesting pages.

They had been reading for some time when Cecilia dropped her side of the book and sprang to her feet, clapping her hands and laughing immoderately.

"O Eva, Eva! I've found it!"

"Found what?"

Eva was surprised at her friend's enthusiasm.

"Found just what we want to torment the boys with—a duel. Just think of it! A duel, in which nobody is hurt, of course. Oh, won't it be funny?"

Eva expressed her convictions that it would be very funny, and then the two geniuses put their heads together, concerning a scheme that would certainly succeed in tormenting poor, confiding Edward and his doubting rival to an almost unlimited degree. What this plan was I do not think it necessary to tell. It is sufficient to say that it was a complete success, driving the boys nearly to distraction, and resulted in Edward Logan's sending a challenge to his schoolfellow, Fred Hazelton, to meet him in mortal combat at sunrise on the following day, by the railroad bridge near the village of L——. It was afterward agreed that the weapons should be pistols, and that the principals should be unattended by seconds or doctors.

Another result of the conference was a proposal by Edward to Eva to be united to him in matrimony.

Fred Hazelton had also proposed to Cecilia, who had agreed to meet him by the same railroad bridge, to give him an answer.

Fred was despondent.

"I might as well know my fate," he soliloquized, "though I expect to be rejected, for I am certain that Ed Logan is before me."

If Fred was despondent, Edward was infinitely more so.

"I expect to be refused," he muttered. "I'll warrant Fred has a mortgage on her, and if he has, he has foreclosed long before this."

Altogether, the morrow morning had every appearance of being a lively occasion, and the girls were in ecstasy.

Of course the first thing that Edward did after challenging Fred was to unburden himself to his confidential friend, Cecilia; and of course that person was properly shocked and terrified, and by vehement protestations and many tears, succeeded in convincing him that murder was not what he wanted to indulge in. So Ed promised to put no bullet in his pistol.

While Ed and Cecilia had been occupied in this manner, Eva had purloined the terrible weapon to be used by Fred, and replaced it by another, whose contents, as may be supposed were much less dangerous.

The fatal morning arrived, dark and gloomy. A thick fog rendered objects scarcely visible at a hundred paces distant. It was a very appropriate morning for such a bloody transaction.

The principals were in their places, eyeing each other savagely over the glistening barrels of their harmless revolvers. Two pairs of bright eyes peered from the underbrush, a short distance behind each of the duellists, and two human beings were struggling to suppress their laughter, which was almost uncontrollable.

"Are you ready?" hissed Fred.

"Yes," muttered Ed.

"Fire!"

There was a report of two pistols; a paper wad from Fred's struck Ed upon the forehead. It was very easy, in the excitement of the moment, for him to suppose that it was a more deadly projectile. He threw up his hands, ejaculated a few incoherent words, and went over backwards.

"I've murdered him!" shrieked Fred, throwing aside his pistol, and preparing to decamp in double quick order. But a broken limb interfered, and he went down as his opponent had, shouting, as he did so, "I've murdered him!"

It was impossible for the girls to contain themselves longer. They must give vent to their suppressed merriment or explode. They wisely concluded to adopt the former course, and the maple grove echoed with their laughter.

It was scarcely heard by the fallen heroes, for their minds were occupied by far more weighty matters—one in believing himself dead, and the other in thinking himself a murderer. One human soon discovered that he was in the land of the living, and so, each having seen the other fall, believed himself to be the only one that had escaped, and that his only way to cheat the gallows was to fly from the country at once.

Fred was the first to gather himself up and hurry toward the depot. His course led him past the rendezvous which Cecilia had appointed for the meeting. Of course she was waiting for him; as he approached he began,—

"O Cecilia! I've met him and I've murdered him! But it was done fairly. I know there was no foul play. Come—we will be married at the first station and go to the Continent at once!"

Cecilia could not answer; she was shaking from head to foot. She took his arm silently, and they walked on rapidly to the depot, just in time to take the first coach of a train that was about to leave, and a few moments before another couple, who took the last coach in the train. It may be supposed that the last pair were none other than Edward and Eva.

Twenty-five miles from L—is that interesting city of the West, La Crosse. Here the two girls hurried the late duellists off the train, and proceeding by circuitous routes to the residence of a clergyman, who had been previously instructed in the part he was to perform in the drama then forming.

They were ushered into seperate rooms, connecting by large, double folding doors with a third. The curtain was ready to rise.

The great doors opened; the trembling maidens led their "lords of creation" into the room, bringing them face to face with each other, and opposite the divine, who, book in hand, stood waiting their approach.

If a thunderbolt had fallen at their feet the boys could not have been much more astonished. There was silence for a moment as they confusedly gazed at each other. Then the girls, and even the parson, whose equanimity we would naturally suppose would be invincible, broke down completely, convulsed with laughter.

Edward and Fred were not long in understanding and appreciating the situation. They shook hands good-naturedly, and joined heartily in the laughter at their expense.

The ceremonies proceeded, and the boys postponed their contemplated visit to lands beyond the seas indefinitely.

Live Teaching.

What a different place school would be for both teacher and pupil were the teachers able or allowed to teach in an original and independent way, largely discarding text books and set lessons, and undertaking to make each lesson a living picture of what was going on in the world! There is, of course, a certain amount of abstract learning needed, like mathematics and the rules of grammar—which, by the way, are generally too numerous and confusing—but even arithmetic and grammar might, by ingenuity, be made to yield considerable pleasure and novelty. But take the learning of geography, for example. It is for the most part a recital of statistics compiled in a dry, formal fashion, a treadmill of names, figures and dead details about the rivers, the cities, the number of inhabitants, the religion, the customs, the area, etc., of each country. How little notion the child obtains of the meaning of a map—that is to say, as a picture of the earth's surface. The same boy who would stupidly drone over a spotted and outlined chart of places he cares nothing about — beginning generally with a map of the world—will, in his father's office or a country store, be amused and interested in seeing, on the plan of the city or the village or the county, the streets with which he is familiar, the house in which he lives, perhaps, with his father's name attached, the road over which he daily travels, the river in which he swims in summer or on which he skates in winter. How much clearer his idea of scale and cardinal point when all the bearings are made so clear and familiar to him! Suppose for younger pupils a teacher, discarding the text-book, should draw upon the board a map of the block in which the school-house is situated, and then the vicinity, with the houses near, the grocery on the northwest corner, the drug-store on the south, the blacksmith's shop east, the church or the cathedral on the west. What a new interest would at once spring up in the pupil's mind as these familiar objects assumed these new relations, and he or she for the first time obtained a bird's-eye-view of a locality they had never seen, except as streets on which to come and go, and stores or churches to enter or pass by. How interesting to seize the events of the day as texts for the teaching of geography; the Zulu war with possible pictures of the country and the inhabitants—at least some account of them and their customs; the Turko-Russian war; the floods in Southern France; the terrible fire in such a city to-day, the riot in another to-morrow, or if this be too desultory, let geography be taught in connection with some wide-spread event like the revolution and the civil war in this country; the Franco-Prussian war and Napoleon's campaigns in Europe and Africa; the conquest in India, or the visit of the Prince of Wales to that country as some one has suggested; the Chinese question and all that it involves, the religions, customs, and geography of China. Perhaps not all of these would be practicable, but if greater latitude were permitted to teachers and teaching, if they would attempt to rise above the routine of text-books and "lessons," and develop originality of thought and methods of instruction, success would undoubtedly crown the efforts of those who should dare to cut loose from routine and with judgment and insight infuse a living present interest into instruction and study. Each day, as well as the past is crowded with events that might be utilized for the better education of children, and which, not neglecting altogether a formal and systematic method, would involve those things calculated to excite the mind and stimulate the powers of observation. This is the way the adult world learns most of the facts that it retains or cares for. Why shouldn't the youth learn in this method also?

Such a plan would require certain conditions differing from those now surrounding the methods of instruction. It would demand more time out of the class-room and less in it; more attention to instruction, less to discipline; fewer pupils to each teacher, and a higher order of talent. On the other hand, the pupils would learn more and retain more in less time than now; discipline would be secondary and unimportant, for where pupils are interested discipline takes care of itself; and the larger number of talented teachers would, as in all other branches of industry, pay their way by the better quality of their work.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Chat With the Family.

BY AGRICOLA.

To illustrate the injurious effects of breathing contaminated air, I will refer to those industrial occupations which necessitate the breathing of bad air.

We are informed that as a class the miners of England break down early from lung diseases, caused by the impure atmosphere they are compelled to breathe. But the colliers of Durham and Northumberland, whose mines are well ventilated, do not suffer from an excess of pulmonary disease. The statistics of mining in this and other countries would demonstrate the same fact. Those trades which compel the operatives to inhale much dust are sure to be attended with the same disastrous results. Dr. Hall has estimated the average duration of life among these classes of people, which is full of instruction upon this subject. According to his statistics, "dry grinders of forks live but twenty-nine years; razors, thirty-one years; scissors, thirty-two years; edge tools, thirty-two years; files, thirty-five years; saws and sickles, thirty-eight years." Further to illustrate, we are assured that since the introduction of fans and wet grinding, the lives of the operatives have been prolonged. Pearl button-makers and workers on flax are extremely liable to pulmonary disease. The suspended particles of dust are drawn into the air passages, at each inhalation, and these find a lodgment upon the delicate surfaces of the lungs. These particles irritate and disturb the working of the lungs, and ultimately create organic disease.

Brass-founders, copper-smiths, plumbers, house-painters, white lead manufacturers, match-makers, workers in mercury, all inhale the fumes with which their business contaminates the air. These fumes, which are poisonous, gain access through the lungs to the blood, and are diffused through the whole system, producing disease and premature death.

Organic impurities, as I have already intimated, tend to produce the various epidemic diseases. Vitiated atmosphere, sewer-gas, the effluvia arising from decomposing animal matter tend to produce diarrhœa, dysentary, typhoid fever and all kindred diseases. All medical testimony goes to confirm this fact. And it is stated upon good authority that the cholera has never been known to gain foothold where the water and air are kept free from organic impurities.

Foul air is equally disastrous upon the course of disease after it has been contracted, tending to produce fatal results. This is undoubtedly true of all diseases, but especially of the febrile. The best medicine (I do not say the only medicine necessary) for all classes of sick persons, is pure air. Moreover, the sick-room creates an impure atmosphere. It is infected largely with organic matter, which not unfrequently bears to others the specific poison of the disease, whatever it may be. Besides bearing the specific poison, such an atmosphere is exceedingly depressing to all brought under its influence, and tends, in this way, to induce disease. Breathing an impure atmosphere tends to enfeeble the mind as well as the body. Bad air creates impure blood, and no organ in the body feels the paralyzing influence of such blood more than the brain. It clouds the mind and depresses its energy. Sharpness of attention, clearness of apprehension and readiness of memory are all impaired. An able writer has said: "The health of mental and bodily functions, the spirit, temper, disposition, the correctness of the judgment and brilliancy of the imagination, depend directly upon pure air."

A School-Master as a Ring-Master.

In Edward Eggleston's paper on "Some Western School-masters," published in the March *Scribner*, occurs this anecdote of school discipline in Indiana in the old times:

To a nervous child the old discipline was, indeed, very terrible. The long beech switches hanging on hooks against the wall haunted me night and day, from the time I entered one of the old schools. And whenever there came an outbreak between master and pupils, the thoughtless child often got the beating that should have fallen upon the malicious mischief-maker. As the master was always quick to fly into a passion, the fun-loving boys were always happy to stir him up. It was an exciting sport, like bull-baiting, or like poking sticks through a fence at a cross dog. Sometimes the ferocious master showed an ability on his own part to get some fun out of the conflict, as when on one occasion in a school in Ohio, the boys were forbidden to attend a circus. Five or six of them went, in spite of the prohibition. The next morning the school-master called them out in the floor and addressed them:

"So you went to the circus, did you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, the others did not get a chance to see the circus. I want you boys to show them what it looked like, and how the horses galloped around the ring. You will join your hands in a circle around the stove. Now start!"

With that he began whipping them, as they trotted around and around the stove. The story is told, I believe, in a little volume of "Sketches," by Erwin House, now long forgotten, like many other good books of the Western literature of a generation ago. I think the author was one of the boys who "played horse" in the master's circus.

THE EAGLE AS A MILITARY EMBLEM.—How old the eagle is as a military emblem—who knows? The eagle of the Tenth Legion had landed in Albion long before the embroidered raven flapped its wings on the Northmen's standard; the eagle superseded the lark, which was the cognizance of the Gallic levies, and outlived all the birds and beasts of the early Roman militia, as the woodpecker of the Picini and the wolf of the Hirpini. The division of the empire gave the eagle two heads, one for Rome and one for Byzantium, and when the empire fell the imperial cognizance was adopted by Austria and by Russia, which claimed through the female line the honors of the Palœologi. Prussia and Poland had their eagles, and it was only natural that Napoleon, who considered himself the successor of Charlemagne, and the Cæsars, should have adopted the bird of Jove as the emblem of his empire.

What a rare gift is that of manners! How difficult to define; how much more difficult to impart! Better for a man to possess them than wealth, beauty or talent; they will more than supply them all.

Railroad on Ice.

The passage of the first locomotive over the Missouri at Bismarck, Dakota, was an event in the history of the Northern Pacific. Gen. Rosser's palace car was crowded with gentlemen who had the pleasure of seeing the affair from as many stand-points as the weather would permit. The first experiment was with a locomotive and two flat cars loaded with iron. The cart went before the horse and glided over smoothly and safely. The triumphant switch engine, when he reached the sandbar, blew his whistle as if he had accomplished something. It was too cold for cheers. We were willing to let the locomotive do the hurrahing. Returning, the engine was coupled to the car occupied by the invited guests, and, with three "flats" loaded with iron, leisurely ran over the river. The channel is not now more than one third the width of the stream in the spring or summer. The distance from bank to bank is 3,300 feet. The west side is now a huge sandbar. Out on this bar the tracklayers were at work, with Chief Engineer Rosser standing in their midst clad in fur overcoat and cap. All hands were bundled up. Frost-decorated whiskers were plenty. Several upper lips looked like the icicled cornice over your lady's bower. Gen. Rosser was so interested in the work that he remained in immediate command until sundown, freezing his nose and cheeks.

As far as can be ascertained this is the first railroad track that has ever been built upon the ice. Gen. Rosser was advised against the experiment. There was no precedent for it, and all the railroad men said, "Don't do it." There was nothing in the books to copy after or be guided by. The crushing strength of a cubic foot of ice was no pointer. Ice differs in quality as much as butter—good, bad, and indifferent. Gen. Rosser tried an experiment. He piled fifty tons of earth upon an area twenty feet square. The next morning when he returned to the river the dirt was gone. The ice under the earth had dropped out like a piece of glass before a rifle ball. It was thirty-two inches thick. The hole was the exact shape of the base of the dirt pile. There was no bend to that ice. When it could no longer sustain the weight, it snapped and went under. It was a clean cut job, and no ragged edges. The experiment was satisfactory. Gen. Rosser put down ties twelve feet in length and twelve inches in width, three feet centers, and on these he placed rails thirty feet in length, with no two segments terminating upon the same tie. As no locomotive or train will be stopped upon the ice there will be no opportunity given for settling. Besides, a moving train will pass over somewhat upon the principle of a skater. Ice will stand a moving body that would quickly go through when stationary. The chief engineer is entitled to a long credit mark. I think he has made a discovery and proved himself a progressive engineer. Nature is helping him. The ice to-day in some places is forty-two inches thick.—*Letter from Bismarck, Dakota Territory.*

Short Answers.

The King of Zululand is said to have recently addressed a note to a British officer in South Africa, as follows: "Excellency: First came the missionary; next the consul; now the Army. Cetywayo." This brief letter recalls some short speeches and curt correspondence, which will doubtless be delightful reading in these times of long harangues at Albany and Washington. A Western Judge once upon a time addressed the Grand Jury in these words: "Gentlemen: The weather is extremely hot; I am very hot: you know your duty—perform it." Another American Judge once intervened in an odd way to prevent a waste of words. He was sitting in Chambers, and seeing from the pile of papers in the lawyers' hands that a certain case was likely to be a long one, he asked: "What is the amount in question?" "Two dollars, your Honor," said the plaintiff's counsel. "I'll pay it," said the Judge, handing over the money; "call the next case." An English Judge was more patient. He listened for a couple of days to the arguments of counsel as to the construction of an act, and finally observed, when they were done: "Brothers, that act was repealed a year ago." One morning a woman was shown into Dr. Abernethy's room. Before he could speak she bared her arm saying: "Burn." "A poultice," said the Doctor. Next day she called again, showed her arm, and said: "Better." "Continue the poultice," was the response. A few days afterward she came again; then she said: "Well. Your fee?" "Nothing," said the great physician; "you are the most sensible woman I ever saw." Lord Berkeley, wishing to apprise the Duke of Dorset of his changed condition, wrote: "Dear Dorset: I have just been married, and am the happiest dog alive. Berkeley." The answer came: "Dear Berkeley: Every dog has his day. Dorset." The editor of a Chicago newspaper wanting the details of a terrible inundation in Connecticut, telegraphed to a correspondent at Hartford, "Send full particulars of the flood." The reply came quickly, "You will find them in Genesis."

When molasses is used in cooking, it is an improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant, raw taste and makes it almost as good as sugar.

In winter set the handle of your pump as high as possible before you go to bed. Except in very cold weather, this keeps the handle from freezing. When it is extremely cold, throw a rag or blanket over the pump.

Keep an old blanket and sheet on purpose for ironing; have plenty of holders always made that your towels may not be burned out in such service.

A good housekeeper never allows her carpet broom to be used for sweeping the outside stairs or yard; keep a coarse broom for this purpose.

Keep a heavy stone on your pork to keep it down; in the summer this stone is an excellent place to keep fresh meat on when you are afraid of its spoiling.

Have all the good bits of vegetables and meats collected after dinner and minced before they are set away, that they may be in readiness to make a little savory mince meat for supper or breakfast. Take the skins off potatoes before they are cold.

Vials which have been used for medicine should be put into cold ashes and water, boiled, and suffered to cool before they are rinsed.

Never leave out your clothes-line over night; and see that your clothes-pins are all gathered into a basket.

Poultry and game are less nutritious, but more digestible than other meats.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

When a man haz done me one absolute good turn he kant kross it off from mi books, i don't kare how mean he may be afterward.

A man once talked to me an hour and a half to prove a trifling theory, and then asked me what I thought about it. I told him that a man who appeared to kno az mutch az he did could afford to talk a great deal less.

When i waz a yung man I waz allwuss anxious to beat other men at their own game; now that I am old, if i kan beat them at mine i am satisfied.

Inspirashun allwuss waits upon the bizzy. I hav seen men set down all day under a shade tree with a hoe in their hand, cluss to the edge ov a cornfield, waiting to be inspired; but the weeds in that kornfield didn't wait for enny inspirashun.

I never hav advised having twins in a family; it iz too often the case that, like a goose for dinner, thare iz a leetle too mutch for one and not quite enuff for two.

Menny people hav no other way to suckceed in this world but to pull others back, but the tru way iz to elevate others az high az we kan, and then put ourselfs abuv them.

The man whom praze allwuss makes humble iz an ironklad.

If a man will tell me what he thinks ov his nabors, I can tell him what his nabors think ov him.

In youth our pashuns keep us bizzy, in middle life our ambishuns, in old age, the rumatism.

The more inteligent a man bekums, the less he thinks of himself, and the more he thinks of others.

How menny thousands thare are who liv out a whole life and hav nothing to prove it by, only that they have had the mumps, the meazels, and perhaps the chicken pox.

After all, thare iz very much which iz called courage which iz nothing more than fear, we are afrade ov bein called kowards, and so we are very brave.

This world iz full of hero's. I know thousands ov them to-day, who are working hard for twelve dollars a week, to feed and clothe their wives and children.

Rather than take up the trade ov literature to gain a livelyhood i would say to most beginners, Young man, invent a kokroach powder, or a salve to kure freckles, and bekum ritch, and famus, and run for kongress.

An honest man iz satisfied with the approval ov hiz own conshience, while a simply honorable man often only looks to the world for hiz approval.

Thare iz no sutch thing az gitting abuv reproach and abuse in this world, and, rather than be so low down az to be beneath it, it iz better to suffer it.

I not only don't think thare iz enny sutch thing az perfekt happiness, but i don't think it iz advisable tharo should be; if a man ever should reach sutch a oonsumasbun, he would immejiately begin to be mizerable for sumthing to want.

Thare iz this diffrense between the man who kant change his opinyun, and the one who won't—one iz an ideot, and the other a phool.

Thare are people who are perfektly satisfied to kno that 2 and 2 make 4, and don't want to kno enny thing else; sutch folks may be happy, but they kant prove it to me by figgers.

The man who kan be familiar with every one he meets, and preserve their respekt, and not lose his own, iz a very unkommon karakter.

The man who haz got so low down that he kant be flattered, haz got so low down that he kant be abuzed.

Yung man, avoid plagarism ov all kinds, except stealing from natur; thare iz grate weakness and decepshun in it, but don't be afrade to lite yure kandel at enny man's fire.

If a man iz determined to abuze me, I prefer he would do it to mi bak. I confess to a weakness in this respekt.

Very prekoshus children are like very prekoshus fruit, apt to drop off before they git ripe.

When i konsider how natral truth and virtew iz, i look upon all kinds ov sin, and immorality, az mere affektashun, just as weak az it iz wicked.

Yu kant ditekt vulgarity so surely az to dress it up in fine clothes, yu kan soon tell then which iz the best man ov the two, the man who made the clothes or the one who wears them.

I suppoze the world mite be divided into pholks that kno how to liv, pholks that only sprout and vegitate, and pholks that never pay their dets untill they are obliged to.

The grate error that menny make iz, they think to praze others iz to diminish themselfs when exacktly the reverse iz the fakt.

Adventurers in literature most gennerally begin bi writing poor poetry, and end up by writing worse prose.

It would be absolutely krewel to banish all decepshun out ov the world, the majority ov mankind would be melankolly for a job.

The habits ov a snob are sumthing like the wearing ov a tite boot, they are painfull to the man who wears them, and ridickilus to thoze who see them.

It iz safer to bestow on a needy friend one dollar than one hundred, he will look upon the dollar az hiz, and upon the hundred az yours.

We all ov us are apt to orate about our independense ov karakter, and yet the notiss ov a grate man affekts most folks, just az a pat on the hed duz a puppy.

I like old books just as i like to drink out ov a spring, rather than 500 miles down the stream whare the water haz bekum terribly diluted.

Thoze who hav the warmest friends hav also the bitterest enemys, and this iz the only posative test ov grate strength ov karakter.

Whenever yu kan make a dependant yure equal yu kan make a servant yure friend, and not till then.

Thare iz sutch a thing az a wize phool, he iz the phellow who knows how to hide hiz pholly.

FRIED CHICKEN.—After neatly dressing and carving in pieces of proper size, parboil a half hour or longer until tender; take out with fork and place in a frying-pan of melted butter; fry brown by frequent turning to keep from burning. A nice gravy is made by pouring the broth in which it was boiled into the frying-pan with a thickening of flour and any seasoning preferred. Curled parsley arranged as a garnish adds to the general effect.

A Cedar Rapids man was fined fifty dollars for keeping a gambling house, and, being unable to pay the fine, went to jail; he did not stay there long, however, for by sending a little note around to "the boys," and threatening to expose them, he induced them to "come down" and get him out.

C. F. GRISWOLD
Manufacturer and Dealer in
COOKING RANGES,
STOVES,
Tin, Sheet, Iron and Copper Work.

THE RICHMOND RANGE
—AND—
The Bonanza Stove!
The very best in market; all sizes on hand.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Roofing, Gas Fitting and Plumbing in all their branches. All work guaranteed.
Store, Two Doors West of the Postoffice, Woodland.
SIGN OF THE BIG TEAPOT ja1w

WOODLAND BAKERY,
OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.
Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers Cakes, etc.
WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
Bakery on First street,
Near Capital Hotel. se13w

REMOVAL.
J. A. Wilson,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to
111 J. STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,
SACRAMENTO.
fe10w

Fall Trade.
1878.
Langville and Madison,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
—AND—
General Merchandise,
AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.
Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of
Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf Hardware,
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent will be reducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
no24w.

H. WACHHORST,
IMPORTING
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
79 J Street, Sacramento.
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,
Invites attention to his
Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.
Ornamental and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade, like coin quality of Silver Forks and spoons.
JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.
RINGS.—An endless variety of every description from plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.
CHAINS.—Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.
SUNDRIES.—Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.
WATCHES.—Chronometers, Chronographs (quarter and one fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will foward to any part of the country at factory prices.
CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest French pendules.
DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.
Orders Promptly Filled.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best of workmen and warranted.
My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell them cheaper than any other dealer here.
Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.
79 J Street, Between 3d and 4th.
ja10w

HURRAH FOR MADISON!
A. HAINES'
New Departure!
Having moved into my NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, I have resolved to change my system of selling goods and henceforth sell only
FOR CASH!
It will be seen that by adopting this method I am enabled to
SELL MUCH CHEAPER
Than any *other House in the Town* and also to keep
MUCH BETTER GOODS!
My stock, as heretofore, will consist of
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY.
Call and examine my NEW STOCK. I am confident I can satisfy the most fastidious customer, both as to the quality of Goods and their Cheapness.
The Cash System is the Only System.
Examine my Stock before going elsewhere.
A. HAINES,
no2w Madison, Yolo County, Cal.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO,
Corner of K and Seventh Streets.
This Hotel having been newly refitted and refurnished is now ready to offer superior accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.
no1w BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Prop.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The rain-fall for the season has been twenty-one inches.

There are probably not over $200,000 of trade dollars in the city at present.

The Trustees of the Free Library are now ready to receive donations of books.

Art is reported to be very dull in San Francisco—but artfulness is as brisk as ever.

The Rev. J. W. Smith has been installed pastor of the Central Presbyterian Tabernacle.

The San Francisco Temperance Reform Club have established a Free Labor Bureau at their rooms.

The number of new registrations since April 1st is 2,500, and the number of changes of residence 2,843.

Good Friday was observed in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches, some of which were neatly decorated.

The work of registration of voters for the next election is going on rapidly, as high as 700 per day some days.

The Free Library is in a fair way to be put in operation. Orders have been given by the Trustees to expend $10,000 for books.

The friends of temperance are making arrangements to secure the labors of Francis Murphy, the distinguished blue-ribbon Apostle.

A week ago twenty-two three-bushel bags containing copies of the new Constitution had been received from the State Printer by the San Francisco Post-office.

The Superintendent of the Industrial School reports for last month that on the 21st of March there were 179 boys and girls belonging to the Institution.

The San Francisco Presbytery, in session last week, resolved to memorialize the Regents of the California University on the duty of having daily prayers in that institution.

A grand charity concert has been given in Metropolitan Temple, for the benefit of the State Woman's Hospital. The institution is worthy of every assistance it can receive.

The *Belgic*, the last steamer from China, made the passage from Hong Kong in 25 days; and from Yokohama in 15 days and 15 hours, the fastest time ever made except in two instances.

Last month there were 1,136 arrivals by sea at this port and 1,090 departures. The overland arrivals numbered 3,268 and the departures 1 739, so that the net gain by both routes was 1,575.

The treasure shipments to China by the last steamer consisted of $829,800 in silver bars, $11,341 in Trade dollars, $195,816 in Mexican dollars, and $5,353 in gold coin and dust; total, $1,042,810.

Articles of incorporation of the California Bureau of Information and Colonization have been filed. Capital stock, $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares, of which 1,025 have been subscribed for.

The strike excitement has entirely died out, and once again the quiet of the new sea wall and Nob hill is unbroken save by the usual noise of pick and shovel and the occasional boom of a blast.

About 200 teachers of the San Francisco schools at a late mass meeting unanimously adopted resolutions against the new Constitution on account of its provisions with reference to the public schools.

The Tax Collector has made his report to the Auditor for the month of March. During that time there was collected, on account of taxes, $30,408.53; on account of poll-tax, $12; on account of fees, $3,082.20.

George W. Bain, of Kentucky, special lecturer for the Independent Order of Good Templars, is addressing large audiences in this city and vicinity. His lectures are able and scholarly, and are heard with applause.

The Masonic Savings and Loan Bank is now paying its fourth dividend in liquidation to depositors. The amount due at the time of the suspension was $1,100,000. With the payment of the present dividend, $440,000 will have been paid out.

Of the 77 deaths recorded at the Health Office last week 56 were males, 21 females, 63 white persons, 13 copper-colored and 1 black. Natives of California, 30; of other parts of the United States, 11, and 36 were of foreign birth, including 13 Chinese.

The passenger movement at San Francisco for March was as follows: By rail, arrivals, 3,968; departures, 1,739; by sea, arrivals, 1,144; departures, 1,010. Total, arrivals, 4,412; departures, 2,749. Showing a net gain for the month of nearly 1,700.

One of the strikers found guilty of an assault for having thrown a rock at a crowd of men on their way to the quarry on California street hill, was sentenced by the Police Judge to pay a fine of $50 or suffer imprisonment for twenty-five days. The fine was paid.

The following resolution was adopted by the San Francisco Methodist Preachers' Meeting, at its regular session last week: *Resolved*, That the report made to the secular Press last week, respecting our discussion of the Chinese question was *ex parte* and incorrect.

The San Francisco Temperance Reform Club has voted to establish a Labor Bureau, under the auspices of the Club, for the purpose of furnishing employment to its members, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for the immediate opening of such a bureau.

Last week a little orphan girl, only six years of age, arrived here by the Overland train, having come all the way from Memphis, Tenn. alone, or without any friends except as she found them among conductors and travelers. Some kind friends are caring for her and trying to find her relatives.

One morning last week the names of seventy-one individuals, arrested for drunkenness, appeared on the docket laid before the Police Judge. One of the accused, an habitual drunkard, was adjudged guilty and remanded for sentence. Eighteen forfeited bail in the sum $5 each. The others were sent below for twenty-four hours.

A circular was read in the Catholic churches recently from Archbishop Alemany, announcing that he had given permission to the Sisters of the Holy Family to hold a Fair for the purpose of assisting them in their work of carrying on what is called the Day Home for Children, where laboring mothers leave their children during the day.

An index to the records of citizenship of the United States Circuit Court has been completed by the County Clerk, L. S. B. Sawyer, and delivered to Registrar Kaplan. It contains the names of 5 482 persons naturalized in this Court from August 13, 1855, to March 31, 1879, and gives the date of naturalization, nativity, number of record book and page of each entry.

A steam street-car is now in course of construction in one of the local machine shops. It is claimed that in this car the steam escapes without noise, and no smoke is visible. In appearance it resembles the dummies now in use on the wire-cable roads, but is longer and will accommodate about thirty passengers. A practical test of the working of the car will be made as soon after its completion as a permit can be obtained from the Board of Supervisors upon some one of the various street railroads.

Some time ago the proprietor of the Standard theatre was arrested and tried for the indecent play called the "Can Can," by the women called "the Blondes." The second trial occurred last week and resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and the case was dismissed. Owing to the officer's inability to identify any of the other females, the charges against them have all been dismissed. Mabel Santley was fined $200, with 100 days' alternative, by Judge Ferral. Her attorney gave notice of appealing the case.

The last steamer from China brings the following synopsis of news from Hongkong: The passage of the anti-Chinese bill in the American Congress and subsequent veto attract great attention here. The vernacular newspapers at Hongkong and Shanghai, especially the former, are extremely bitter against the proposed measure. They claim the protection guaranteed by the treaty, and draw pictures of future retaliation and exclusion of Americans from Chinese soil. They exaggerate the consequences to America of a withdrawal of Chinese labor, but speak with moderation, though firmness, of reactionary movements by China on her own ground.

The Warden of the State Prison makes the following report of the cost of maintaining prisoners at the Penitentiary for the month of March: Number of prisoners, March 31, 1879, 1,561; average cost per capita per day in March, 34c, 4 mills; maintaining cost from July 1, 1877, to April 1, 1879, $342,405 55; average number of prisoners during the same period, 1,462; average cost per capita per day during the same period, 36 cents and 6 mills. Following is the cost of the different items in March: Subsistence, $6,582 34; forage, $458 67; clothing, $1,054 34; shoes, $442; bed and bedding, $289 70; medicines, $275 50, stationery, $34 23; general use, $962 19; expense account, $51 45; water, $1,000; freight and telegrams, $466; salary, 5,145; wash-house, $68 21; fuel, $294 10. Total, $16,662 39.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Cincinnati, strange to say, has elected a Republican Mayor.

Ten thousand striking miners at Shadows Hill, Eng., vote "No surrender."

Horace Maynard, U. S. Minister to Turkey, sailed from Philadelphia a few days ago.

It has been reported that Mr. Tilden, of New York, is seriously and dangerously sick.

The Cabinet at Washington has decided to send a naval vessel to Samoa, where war is feared.

Twelve thousand looms at Blackburn, England, have stopped, and five thousand weavers are idle.

Cotton spinning and weaving are about to be introduced in China, under Government auspices.

General Richard Taylor, son of Ex-President Taylor, and late officer in the Confederate army, is dead.

Work has been resumed on the East River Bridge at New York. A full force will be employed in a short time.

Russia has decided to surrender Kuldja to China, and conclude a new Convention with the Chinese Government.

Queen Victoria, who is now traveling on the Continent, will probably visit the King and Queen of Italy at Monza.

The Pope's donation of 20,000 francs to the school fund at Rome is the first annual contribution from his private fortune.

A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, says: A great fire is raging in Cairo, and has destroyed blocks of buildings hundreds of yards long.

Chief Moses and other Oregon Indians now in Washington, have visited the Commission of Indian affairs, Secretary Schurz, and other officials.

A dispatch from Berlin says 1,040 Nihilists have already been arrested in Charkoff. The severities do not seem to intimidate the conspirators.

President Grevy has signed the pardon of 282 more Communists. Successive decrees will be issued, each granting amnesty to 500 persons.

A telegram from London says that thirty thousand Durham miners are on a strike. Iron masters have in many instances provided extra stocks of fuel.

At a meeting of colored citizens in New York, appropriate resolutions were adopted and a subscription taken up for the relief of the Southern refugees.

Seventeen thousand persons in Szegedin, (Hungary), and the neighborhood of that city are still subsisting on charity. The supply of bread is becoming exhausted.

A dispatch from Berlin says: Free trade seems to gain by uninterrupted agitation in its favor. It is doubtful if new elections would give Bismarck a larger majority.

A late telegram from Rome says that General Garibaldi was taken in a carriage to the Quirinal, and the King conversed with him privately in the carriage for half an hour.

A Hungarian Benevolent society of Chicago has sent 8,000 florins, collected from the citizens of Chicago, to the Minister President of Hungary, for the relief of the Szegedin sufferers.

The New York *Tribune* says President Hayes will not, after all, visit the Pacific Coast during the coming summer, and says he expects to pass most of the season in Washington.

A call has been issued by many colored clergymen, teachers and social directors, to the colored people of Louisiana for a convention, to meet in New Orleans, to consider the condition of their race.

The proceedings of the Congressional House were interrupted the other day by a person in the gallery exclaiming, "Woe, woe, woe, to this den of thieves." The doorkeepers promptly removed the disturber.

Paul Boyton is still afloat on the Mississippi towards the Gulf. On the 11th inst., he reached Memphis, having gone from Cairo in four days and five hours. Fully fifteen thousand people lined the wharf to greet the voyager.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected the bill to secure to women the right to vote on municipal affairs in cities and towns. The bill to give women the right to vote for members of school committees passed.

New Orleans is guarding against contagion. Twenty days' quarantine will be established against all vessels from or touching at the West India Islands, the Gulf of Mexico south of Texas, and South American ports as far as Buenos Ayres.

The Executive Committee of the sixth national reunion of the blue and the gray—soldiers of the late war, North and South, have issued an address calling for a re-union Encampment at Cambridge, Ohio, on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of August next.

The National Executive Committee of the Colored Emigration Society at Washington has adopted resolutions requesting the Government to aid, through the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments destitute colored emigrants arriving at St. Louis or other points on the Mississippi River.

The decoration of the Confederate monument in Greenwood Cemetery, New Orleans, took place recently. Local military organizations and associations participated. A prominent feature of the ceremonies was the reception of delegations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Union sailors and soldiers, who presented floral offerings.

The project of tunnelling the Hudson River between New York and Jersey City is assuming solid proportions in the State Legislature, and is said to be backed by the principal railroads having termini there. The scientific and engineering problems are believed to be easily solved, and there is thought to be nothing in the way of its accomplishment.

Frederick Douglass in a recent lecture in Washington City, alluded to the exodus of the colored people from the South to the West, and said that it is due to the efforts of the whites to force them back into the condition of slavery, which is being done by a system of overcharging, through which black laborers on plantations are kept always in debt to their employers.

Fremont has submitted to the Government a plan for bringing the waters of the Gulf of California back to their old basis in Southern California, which would, he says, create an inland sea two hundred miles long, fifty broad, three hundred feet deep, converting a desert waste into a highway for commerce, and greatly improving the climate of Southern Arizona and Southeastern California.

During a thunder storm at Chicago one evening last week, a meteor, which looked, while in the air, about a foot in diameter, fell to the ground on the South Side, bursting into many pieces just before striking. It was white with heat, and the fragments resembled clinkers. The wire of a telephone connecting two business offices on the South Side was struck by lightning at about the same time, and the electric fluid entering the offices played havoc with the furniture.

The Mormon Conference has had a three days session at Salt Lake City. Nearly one hundred missionaries were appointed to go on missions in the United States, Europe and the Pacific Islands. According to the statistical report presented, the Church received during the past year in tithing, one-tenth of the entire earnings of the Saints—$476,000. Total membership of the Church was shown to be 109,218, or 20,308 families. Births during the year were 1,186 males and 1,150 females.

A Washington special says that the State Department has received advices from Samoa that an American citizen has been tendered the position of head of the nation, with absolute authority; also, that war between contending factions is expected, which menaces the peace of the country and threatens to jeopardize the commercial interests of foreign residents. The form of government of Samoa is that of an elective monarchy, and the contention for the throne grows out of a dispute in effect similar to the election in this country in 1876.

There was a pleasant gathering on Saturday evening, at the Mission Chinese School, 913 Clay street, under the Protestant Episcopal Church, Walter Ching Young in charge, when Dr. Choo Keing Chan (who has been here some seven or eight years) was united with Miss Foo Hoo, in the holy bonds of matrimony, by the Rev. Edward B. Spaulding, of Trinity Church. There were present a number of ladies and gentlemen, and others belonging to the P. E. Church and other denominations, and the refreshments were simple and creditable. This is the first marriage that has taken place in the P. E Church in this city where the parties belonged to the Chinese nation.—*Alta.*

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Exports for the week embrace in barrels to China, 14 382; Japan, 289; Panama, 516⅓; Mexico, 63; Tumaco, 81; Manta, 40⅓; Central America, 2,411; Liverpool, 7,000; Victoria, 150. Receipts include 3,088 ¼-sks, and 1,714 ½-sks. from Portland. Stocks in store and at the city mills are abundant. At the moment there is little doing for export, but the near approach of another steamer day for China will improve things in this respect. The local demand was rather inactive during the week, but after Easter matters are looking more lively. Still the market is hardly active, and prices are merely steady.

We quote, Superfine common, $3 50@$4 00; Superfine, $4 12½@$4 25; extra superfine, $4 37½@$4 50; choice and extra choice, $5 00@$5 25; Oregon, good to choice, $4 75@$5 00.

WHEAT—Since April 1st clearances embrace six cargoes with nearly a quarter of a million centals. We still have about twenty vessels loading, but they fill up slowly owing to a difficulty to procure suitable lots of wheat. Inferior is plentiful and to be had on terms favorable to buyers, but it is neglected. The demand is for choice, and of this offerings are small and these firmly held, in most cases above buyer's views. In the present state of European markets it is perhaps just as well things should hurry slowly here. Shipping cargoes are neglected by buyers on the other side who seem to think our supply is inexhaustible. Europe's needs are still large, and there are nearly five months to provide for before the new crop reaches there. Sellers in Chicago appear to share the views of those who think our supply is ample for all requirements. They are very willing sellers at about 90c. with a visible supply in the United States still reaching 20,000,000 bushels.

We quote superfine, $1 50@$1 55; fair to choice milling, $1 65@$1 67½; shipping, $1 75@$1 65.

BARLEY—Brewing is quiet, the demand being merely local, and for immediate use. The range of sales is altogether within quotations. An advance of 25c per cental on railroad rates to the East will check inquiry from that quarter. Feed is plentiful, in light demand and easy.

We quote feed, 70c @ 75½c (all gold); brewing, 95@$1 05; chevalier, $1 10@$1 70

CORN—Offerings are liberal, the demand is small and prices are weak.

We quote yellow, 90c@$1 00; white, $1 00@$1 02½c.

OATS—Supplies are plentiful. Business is of a merely jobbing nature at a range of $ .00 to $1.20 for common to fair feed. Milling is nominal.

We quote milling at $1 40@1 45; good to choice feed, $1 20@$1 25; common to good feed, $1 00@$1 20.

RYE—There are very few sales made, and these are within our quotations. We now quote at 90c @ $1.

BUCKWHEAT—Offerings are light. There is no demand and prices are entirely nominal. For all grades we quote $1 20@$1 50.

HOPS—The market remains dead and nominal. Overland shipments for March aggregate only 102,400 lbs.

We quote California 5@8c; Oregon and Washington Territory 2@6c.

MILLSTUFFS—We quote as before with a quiet market.

Bran, per ton ..... 11 00@12 00
Middlings, per ton ..... 17 00@18 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold ..... 21 00@22 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold ..... 17 00@19 00

WOOL—*San Francisco Prices Current* says: "Receipts are moderate, but under almost no export movement stocks accumulate. The railroad freights are up ¾c per pound. What effect this will have is not yet seen; if the clip goes by rail that amount must be taken from producers; if buyers wait and ship by clipper lines via Cape Horn, the market must drag worse than was anticipated. There are a good many Eastern buyers here, but they do not take hold of anything. For the present quotations would not mislead."

BUTTER—There is very little change to note in the market for the week. Receipts are considerably larger than in either of the two previous weeks. From the region north of the bay and near to it on the south, we have received perhaps less than previously. The great bulk of arrivals are from the lower coast, and most of that coming is far from gilt edge; considerable is very poor. The best dairies are packing freely. In the city a good deal is packed on orders, to go back to the country where dairying is not followed, or to go abroad. Prices have ruled steady for strictly choice butter, to weak for poor, common lots, and easy for merely fair to good. Anything defective at all sold below 20c. Fancy boxes were in demand and brought big prices; we saw a box Thursday such as we speak of, everything was perfect, color natural, no carrots, salt to the grain, condition, firm, make, every roll faultless, prints clear cut, cloths neat, no strings hanging from them, weights uniform and about average, the aroma and the taste things not to be learned from words; one cannot describe such delights. Very little butter like that finds our market. Why is it? The whole matter is simple. From the selecting of the cows and their care, to the shipping of the butter, care and intelligence were exercised. Without these qualifications dairy business is very much like other things, a failure.

CHEESE—Receipts are large, the market is better supplied and easier.

EGGS—Lent closed with a well stocked market, chiefly of Eastern and Utah eggs. Prices for California ranged at 23 to 25c. Easter being passed the demand is checked and the market lower and weak at the decline.

We quote: California choice fresh rolls butter, 20@21c; common to good roll, 15@19c; Cheese, California, 10@12½c; Western Cheese, 10@12c ₱ lb; California Eggs, 19@21c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The supply is good, the demand fair and prices are steady.

We quote: Wheat, good to prime, ₱ ton $10 00@$13 00; wheat, fair to medium, $8 00@$9 00; oats, wild, ₱ ton, $6 50@$10 50; barley, choice, $8 50@$10 00; barley, ₱ ton, $6 00@$7 50; stock, $6 00@$7 00; straw, ₱ bale, 50@70c.

PROVISIONS—The market is very dull and prices weakening.

We quote: California plain Hams, 9@10. Eastern Canvassed C. S. C. Hams, 10@12½c, as to brand; California Lard, 8@8½c; Eastern do, 8@12½c; California Bacon, 7@9c; Eastern Bacon, 8@10c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₱ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₱ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork ₱ bbl, $13 00@$20 00.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH.—The market is very dull and prices little better than nominal.

We quote, $1 00@$1 13½ for 1-lb tins; bbl, $7@$8; hf bbl, 3@4 00; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Pacific, bdls 5@6c ₱ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₱ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ₱ lb; Mackerel, bf bbls, No. 1, $10 00@$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2 $2 00@$2 25.

POTATOES—Receipts are larger and the market weak and lower. Onions are very scarce and nominal.

We quote: Choice, 95c@$1 10; Good, 80 @ 90; Fair, 70@ 75c: Poor, 50@65c; Onions, $12 00: Sweet, $1 50@$2 00.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—There is little change.

We quote: Beef, first quality, dressed net, ₱ lb 6½@7c; beef, second quality, dressed, net, ₱ lb 4½@5c: beef, third quality, ₱ lb 4@4½c; mutton, choice, dressed, ₱ lb 3½@5; hogs, first quality, gross, ₱ lb 3¾@4c; hogs, second quality, gross, ₱ lb, 3½@3¾c, hogs, dressed, ₱ lb, 5½ @ 6c; hogs, dressed, 2d quality, 5c; veal, small, ₱ lb, 7@8c; veal, large, ₱ lb, 6@7c; lamb, spring, ₱ lb, 10@12c.

BEANS, DRIED PEAS—Pinks are easier Limas dearer.

Lima, ₱ 100 lbs, $5 00@$5 25; Red, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 75@$2 00; Pink, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 40@$1 50; Bayos, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 62½@$2 00; Small, white, ₱ 100 lbs, $3 00@$3 15; Dried Peas, $3 00@3 15; Dried Peas, Blackeye, $1 00@$1 50; Dried Peas, small white, $1 00@$1 50; Dried Peas, field pea, $1 00@$1 50.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Grain bags are in fair demand and firm at an advance.

We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 9¼@9½c; Hand-sewed, 22x36, 9¼@9½c; Gunnies, as to weight, 13@13½c; Oat bags, favorite sizes, 14@15c; Wool sacks, heavy, 47½@50c; Wool sacks, light, 42½@45c; Flour bags, ¼-sacks, 5@6c; Flour bags, ½-sacks, 9@10c.

A late book on etiquette says: "Never refer to a person's nose under any circumstances." The woman who wrote the book has a wart on her nose.

"The ablest lawyer, the greatest poet, and the meanest man in the State," is the way a Vermont paper speaks of one of its citizens.

A Warning.

To those of our readers who wish a good metropolitan paper, containing the news of the world, including full details of every important event, we recommend the WEEKLY CHRONICLE, which also contains choice literary matter, especially adapted for family reading. We would also warn the heads of households against putting into the hands of young people the demoralizing trash contained in the continued stories given in some of the weekly papers published in San Francisco. The CHRONICLE is complete in every number.

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The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, April 24th, 1879.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

TRIAL AND GRAND JURIES.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—If, as a whole, the new Constitution is better than the old one, it should be adopted. The comparative merit and demerit of the two constitutions, must consist in the difference between them. As I maintain the superiority of the new Constitution over its competitor, I should deduce my arguments in its favor from the beneficial changes which it proposes.

Article 1, Section 3. "The right of trial

OLD CONSTITUTION.

by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate forever, but a jury trial may be waived by the parties, in all *civil* cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law."

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Article 1, Section 7. "The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate; but *in civil actions three fourths of the jury may render a verdict.* A jury trial may be waived in all criminal cases not amounting to felony, by the consent of both parties, expressed in open court, and in civil actions by the consent of the parties, signified in such manner as may be prescribed by law. In civil actions and *cases of misdemeanor*, the jury may consist of twelve, or of any number less than twelve upon which the parties may agree in open court."

The verdict of a jury must now be, in all cases, unanimous. The courts had ruled that, in all criminal cases, the word "*jury*" must be held to signify a common law jury of twelve men. As a consequence, numerous convictions in criminal cases tried by a jury of six, had been held void. The old Constitution had expressly provided for the waiver of a jury trial in *civil* cases, but not in *criminal* cases. That omission led to doubts whether a jury could be waived in a criminal case at all. How beneficial the changes proposed. There is a civil case in which great interests are at stake. The witnesses are numerous on both sides, and some of them brought from a great distance. The case is submitted to a jury. The trial lasts through weeks. The jury disagree, standing divided nine to three, ten to two, or even eleven to one. The parties have incurred great expense, but the entire operation has to be repeated. In such a case the new Constitution would say, "three fourths of the jury may render a verdict."

Under it, not only in justice's courts, but also in the superior courts, a jury trial may be waived in misdemeanors; and it is probable that it *often* would be, with great advantage to the public. But if not waived, a jury of six, or even three, might be accepted to try the case. Thus might much annoyance be avoided, and time and money be saved.

OLD CONSTITUTION.

Article 1, Section 8. "No personshall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of the militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny, under the direction of the Legislature *unless on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.*"

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Article 1, Section 8. "Offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment shall be prosecuted by information, after examination and commitment by a Magistrate or by indictment, with or without examination and commitment, as may be prescribed by law. A Grand Jury shall be drawn at least once in each year."

Before a Grand Jury, a man's enemy may strike him in the dark. It neither permits him to confront his accuser, cross-examine a witness, or produce a witness in his favor. Though he may be able to make the clearest proof of his innocence, it allows him not to do it. It does not try to learn the whole truth.

Numerous witnesses are required to testify in the aggregate of the criminal cases in which there are examinations and commitments by magistrates. Their business may be urgent and their time important. The expense and in convenience to which they are subjected, may be great. But they must all testify before the Grand Jury. Yet that is not the worst. The Grand Jury finds an indictment and adjourns. The indictment is set aside or held insufficient, and they must all go before another Grand Jury. In all the cases in the State of California in which there are commitments by magistrates, the witnesses for the people must go before a Grand Jury or Grand Juries in order to the finding of an indictment. Such needless expense, vexation, and annoyance, the new Constitution would avoid. Thousands upon thousands of dollars would thus be saved every year. JAMES JOHNSON.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND THE OLD.—No. 4.

"OBJECTIONS ANSWERED."

WINTERS, April 19 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—Under the head of "objections answered," in your weekly of the 17th, your correspondent, who signs himself "James Johnson," makes this most remarkable statement. He says:

"Mortgages were taxed from the year 1850 to the year 1875, both years inclusive, embracing a period of twenty-six years. *The taxation of them never frightened a dollar from the State; neither did it prevent foreign capital from finding its way to California.*"

Now the "remarkable" part of this statement, is what I have *italicised*. And is it not most "remarkable" that the "taxation of mortgages never frightened a dollar from our State," *when that tax*, as I have shown in my "number two," *was paid by the borrowers themselves*? And besides all that, the money-lender was getting out of our people, the unfortunate borrowers, from 12 to 15 and 18 per cent annual interest, in addition to having the mortgage tax paid by the borrowers. Certainly there was nothing very "frightful" in all that, except to those who were so unfortunate as to have to borrow.

"Neither did it prevent foreign capital finding its way to California." Indeed! How remarkable! What a good time these money lenders did have under that mortgage tax. How anxious they should be, that we should "do so some more!"

O, yes, the bankers and money lenders fared well enough, had a good time, as the mortgage tax was only a bug-bear to keep away foreign capitalists, and leave it all to the California shylocks. But how was it with the poor debtor, the unfortunate borrower? While these monied heroes were dancing over their mortgaged victims, giving an extra *screw* with the mortgage tax, how was it with those victims of oppression? Look ye into the newspapers of the day, and see column after column of advertisements *foreclosing* upon the farmer's ranch, or the mechanic's city home, and see them turned adrift upon the world, all their substance and the fruits of years of labor and toil swallowed up in the insatiable maw of these greedy mortgage taxes and usurious exactions and then ask these desperate men to vote for a new Constitution that is to redouble taxation upon taxation.

But we are told that money is plenty at the East and in Europe; that U. S. 4 per cent bonds are selling in New York at par. Why, then, does not some of that cheap money come to California? Why do the Keenes and such California mony kings take their money from California to New York City to invest? Why are the leading capitalists and stock-brokers of Wall street, California capitalists? Why does not some of the cheap money from Europe come to California? The reason to my mind is obvious, and we may as well look it square in the face first as last. Capitalists abroad have no confidence in the stability of California institutions and California securities. They look upon the internal affairs of our State as unstable, vascillating, uncertain; as having no just, upright, stable, domestic policy; as subject today to mob law, to-morrow, to that of the *vigilantes*. And this new attempt to revolutionize and vandalize our organic law will give us a great set-back, if, unfortunately, it shall prove successful at the coming election, which I believe every good citizen should strive to prevent.

It is plain to be seen by every intelligent, discriminating mind, that whoever would have to bear the burden of this mortgage taxation, it will not be the capitalist or the money lender. Take the case of the Savings Banks. There is possibly near $100,000,000 in these banks, most of which is the earnings and savings of the middle class and the poorer classes, who have saved up their little mites, even to their "dime savings," for future emergency. They have been getting from 10 to 12 per cent interest on their deposits. But all that will be changed when this double and treble taxation comes to be engrafted in our organic law. The borrower can no longer stand this overwhelming strain—it is the last straw that breaks the camel's back. Savings Banks will have to lessen their dividends on deposits. If they allow 6 per cent. it will be as much or more than any other State in the Union is paying. In the State of New York for the past fifty years the Savings Banks (and there are none more sound and successful) have paid 6 per cent. on deposits, and loaned at 7 per cent. And that is what we shall have to come to in California before we can have prosperity among all classes.

Yours, T. HART HYATT.

LET REASON PREVAIL.

When a people are about to establish for themselves a distinct form of government, or change the organic law under which they live, careful investigation, patient reasoning with calm and considerate judgment should be resorted to in determining the momentous question. And now that such question is presented for consideration, shall we, as men—citizens of a great and growing Republic—permit ourselves to be influenced by prejudice or led by passion? Or, had we not better read and reflect, ponder and reason, so that our conclusions shall be in accordance with an honest conviction of right, before we assume the high responsibility of voting for or against the proposed new Constitution? But instead of pursuing a plain and honest course, we find men of whom we had thought better things, presuming upon the ignorance of the masses and endeavoring to hurrah it through, one way or the other, as though all that was necessary to catch their votes was an immense display of brass and bluster. We have no patience with and but little respect for the opinions of a man who, for the sake of notoriety, or for the purpose of catching a supposed popular breeze, resorts to clap-trap and buncombe, or to stirring up prejudice and strife among the people, more for the purpose of bringing himself into noticeable prominence than for that of enlightening others in regard to the provisions of the Constitution. Another noticeable feature of this discussion, and one that we exceedingly regret to be compelled to observe, is that of self-appointed Jehus swinging the political lash over all who are supposed to be interested either for themselves or their friends for future political preferment. We are pained to hear such expressions as "you can get all the voters who vote *our* way, but I warn you, you are a marked and doomed man if you dare to vote *the other way*." Or, again, "I will not trade with you if you vote in opposition to *my way*." What sort of language is this to be addressed to an independent American citizen? Is it not as much the right and privilege of one citizen to vote as his reason and judgment dictates as it is that of another? Let us bear in mind that in the investigation of this question there is no occasion to stir up passion and resentment; that a calmer discussion is more becoming to gentlemen. By all that we hold sacred in the glories of the past, and by all that we may hope for in the possibilities of the future, we entreat you, men of Yolo county, and of this fair State, to pause, consider and reflect, that others have the same right to their opinions as ourselves.

WELLS, FARGO & Co. have made material reductions in their rates for carrying parcels, etc. By the new tariff a package weighing one pound and valued at not more than $10, can be sent to any office on the coast, west of Ogden, Utah, for 25 cents, and packages weighing 2, 3, or 4 pounds, valued at $50 or less, can be sent from here to San Francisco and other points cheaper than by mail. It is evident that this reduction will increase their business very much.

Winged ants are on the rampage, they can now be seen on the suburban streets.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

The Czar's Assailant.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—The name of the assailant of the Czar is Solowjeff.

Last week the Revolutionary Committee issued a proclamation threatening the life of the Emperor and, a second Bartholomew.

Fire in Solano County.

VALLEJO, April 16.—The Meister Bros.' wine cellar, brandy distillery and residence, in Green Valley, about fifteen miles north of Vallejo, were totally consumed by fire last Sunday. Twenty thousand gallons of wine lost. The cause of the fire is not given. The establishment was owned by the two widows of the Meister Brothers.

Peru Accepting Peace Terms.

LONDON, April 17.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following private telegram, received in London:

"LIMA, April 14.—The entire coast is blocked. Peru is accepting favorable terms, and negotiations continue. Pierola is active for peace. Much depends on the reply forwarded to-day."

It is possible the above dispatch is intended to influence stocks.

James Keene's Wheat Speculation.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The *Tribune* has ciphered out the Keene wheat problem, and finds that Keene must pay about $52,000 monthly for storage on wheat henceforth, provided he has the amount he is credited with, and that unless rates mend materially he will lose in the long run. He has engaged storage to June 1st.

Hailstorms in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—This afternoon a hailstorm raged fifteen minutes. The ground was literally covered with very large stones. Some measured three and four inches around. There was a similar hailstorm in St. James Parish yesterday.

Coal Mine Explosion.

BRUSSELS, April 17.—By an explosion of fire damp in an Agrappeo coal pit near Mons, Belgium, the wood-work of the shaft caught fire and fell in. There are 240 men in the mines, and it is feared many have perished.

BRUSSELS, April 17.—There appears to be scarcely any hope of rescuing any of the 240 miners in Agrappe coal pit.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—Of the 240 miners imperilled by the explosion in the Agrappe coal pit eighty-nine have thus far been rescued.

Wholesale Banishment to Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—On account of special repressive measures by Russia, it is expected that a large proportion of the 5,000 to 10,000 suspected persons now in custody will be sent in chains to the northeast.

Troy Dye has Another Crazy Fit.

SACRAMENTO, April 17.—Troy Dye had another crazy fit to-day, and has to be confined with straps and guarded. He seeks to do violence to those who approach him, and raves so that he is heard outside the jail. Anderson's wife told him to-day of the decision of the Supreme Court, and he wept for the first time. Dye does not know yet of the final decision in his case.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

VICTORIA, April 20.—On Tuesday morning a fire was discovered in the No. 10 level of the Wellington coal mine, Departure Bay. It was supposed to have been extinguished on the following day. On Thursday morning, when twenty-five or thirty miners entered the level to resume work, a terrific explosion occurred, blowing the working of the level into ruins, killing eleven men and injuring others seriously. Three Chinamen are still in the working, but there is no hope for them.

The scene at the pit's mouth is heart-rending—wives and children weeping for husbands and fathers, and parents for children.

The names of the killed are: J. Rennie, aged 51; Reuben Tough, aged 16; John Hoskin, John Dixon, T. Campbell, L. Prella, A. Demy and four Chinamen.

Fire in Eureka, Nevada—Estimated Loss $1,000,000.

EUREKA (Nev.), April 19.—Last night at 10:30 o'clock, during the prevalence of a heavy wind, a fire broke out on the east side of Main street, and, although the three fire companies were promptly on hand, it had attained such headway that they speedily lost control of it. At the present time it is impossible to estimate the loss, the confusion is so great; but it will be enormous, and much suffering must ensue among the people thus suddenly deprived of their property and homes. None of the mining property was injured, of course.

EUREKA, (Nev.), April 19.—Our people have formed a Relief Committee. Four thousand dollars have been subscribed. The situation is very grave. Help is needed. Three hundren women and children are without homes. A great many people are ruined.

The *Sentinel* will run right along, as though nothing had happened. It is out this morning as usual.

The total loss is about one million dollars. The Relief Committee is busy relieving the immediate necessities of the unfortunate.

This is the greatest blow at any one time that Eastern Nevada ever received.

Sitting Bull Made a British Subject.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to General Sherman directing, in case Sitting Bull or any of his followers cross from the British possessions, they be held as prisoners of war until further orders from the President. In view of this action, Sitting Bull and band have voluntarily subjected themselves to the authority of Great Britain and ceased to be subjects of the United States. They will not now be permitted, even with peaceable intentions, to recross the frontier.

Loss of the Steamer Great Republic.

PORTLAND, April 20.—The following special dispatch has been received from Astoria: The tugs Brenham and Columbia have just returned to Astoria from the wreck of the Great Republic, the former bringing the following news; At 3:25 the last tug arrived, bringing news that at 12 o'clock the last boat left the ship with First Officer Lennon, Mr. Davis, second officer, the boatswain, two sailors and eight waiters—thirteen persons in all, ten of whom—Lennon, Davis, the boatswain, and seven others—were drowned by the capsizing of the boat in the surf. Three men clung to the boat and drifted ashore with it.

Pilot Johnson, of the tug Columbia, informs me that it is impossible to save freight or baggage. All that can be saved is what will be washed ashore. Seven horses reached the island alive. There were twenty-seven in all on board. The ship is going to pieces and is breaking up very fast. Her mainmast fell du ing the night. The engines have broken through the bilge. The ship is now listed seaward and breakers wash completely over her. Bedding, furniture, etc., is washing up with the surf on the beach. The town is full of people, many of them without money. Churches public buildings and residences are all being thrown open for the accommodation of the passengers, who have lost everything. Following is the latest concerning the condition of the vessel when the Columbia left: She lays virtually in three pieces, the forward part split in two, the aft part holding together.

For and Against.

SACRAMENTO, April 25.—It now appears the statement that Wellock was in Sacramento last Wednesday was correct. The revised list of papers of the coast on the Constitution question for the week just ended, shows 154 against to 46 for.

SANTA CRUZ, April 20.—On Friday night an Anti-New Constitution meeting was held. Judge Craig spoke for two hours, and was frequently and enthusiastically applauded. Last night the Opera House in this city was well filled, although the rain fell in torrents, to hear ex-Governor George C. Woods, who spoke for two hours and forty minutes. His speech was one of the most argumentative and convincing ever listened to in Santa Cruz. The applause was loud and frequent. Workingmen are wavering.

SHASTA, APRIL 20.—Trinity County will give not less than 200 majority against the new Constitution, and more if a full vote is polled. Every business man in the county is opposed, so far as I can learn. Also the miners, with very few exceptions. The opposition is steadily gaining.

At other places enthusiastic meetings have been held in favor of the new instrument.

Revival of Business.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Among the curiosities of business are these: Five Newark, N. J., firms are now sending axes and hatchets to Mexico. The Ludington, Mich., Iron Works run day and night and Sundays. Several iron furnaces in and around Pittsburgh, long out of blast, have resumed operations. At Fall River the stock of prints is understood to be very much less than a year ago. A New Albany, Ind., firm will soon begin the manufacture of felt. Although the demand for this article is large, it is made in this country to only a very limited extent. In Europe, for many years, the manufacturing of ultra marine blue completely monopolized the whole American market. Now one Newark firm supplies three-fourths of the trade in this country, and is rapidly crowding the French and German competitors out of the market.

Relief for Eureka.

SACRAMENTO, April 21.—In three hours today Sacramento raised $1,300 for the Eureka sufferers, beside a large quantity of groceries, blankets, bedding provisions, clothing, case goods, underwear, shoes, hats, caps, boots, children's clothing, etc. The Relief Committee met at 9 A. M., began work at 10 A. M., and at 1 P. M. reported $1,300 cash, and at 3 P. M. the goods were at the depot and loaded into the car. With part of the money, 8,000 pounds of flour was purchased and sent on. It was quick work and a noble response. To-morrow more cash and more goods will be sent on, our people still being at work.

Congratulates Secretary Sherman.

LONDON, April 21.—The *Times* congratulates Secretary Sherman upon his success in converting the 10-40 bonds, and says: The conversion of six-per-cent bonds in 1881 is likely to depend more than the present operation on the maintenance of the credit of the United States abroad. The revival of trade in the United States will probably render it impossible to obtain money there at four per cent. Now that the conversion has been carried as far as it can be for two years, Sherman should direct the attention of Congress and the nation to the policy of reducing the capital of the debt, which has been for some time neglected.

The Wreck—More Lives Lost.

ASTORIA, (Or.,) April 21.—The *Great Republic* lies in about the same position. Lots of freight and baggage have come ashore. Fishermen pirates broke open many trunks last night, but the island is now guarded. The pirates have been driven off. Much valuable baggage has been reclaimed.

PORTLAND, April 21.—In addition to the list of the lost already furnished, one more is added, that of James McDevitt, sailor; Frank Malley, waiter, and Chris. Mout, sailor, all of whom were lost by the boat capsizing while leaving the ship for the island Sunday morning. The body of Sam McMurray, a sailor, was brought to Astoria on Sunday morning. This makes the loss of life thirteen.

ELSEWHERE the DEMOCRAT has a quiet little talk with its readers on the spirit in which the "Constitution" question is being discussed, and has taken upon itself to counsel *reason* and *moderation*. This, as all well know, is not a party question, but is one that every voter must decide for himself. We shall not assume to dictate; our *advice* is not necessary, as every voter is supplied with a copy of the proposed new Constitution; but our columns will remain open for full and free discussion, *pro* and *con*. We cannot close this paragraph without again advising calmness on the part of voters in their discussions. When the time comes to vote we shall deposit our ballot, and whatever the result may be, shall abide the decision as good citizens. Every such citizen will vote upon the question as his judgment tells him is right.

THE remittiturs in the cases of the murderers Edward Anderson and Troy Dye have been received, and the District Court will now fix a day for carrying out sentence of death. Dye is still in his crazy fit.

HON. J. K. LUTTRELL, ex Congressman for this (Third) District, is on his way home overland, to arrive in Sacramento on the 24th instant.

GOVERNOR IRWIN commissioned H. H. Toland, M. D., as member of the Board of Health of San Francisco, vice self, term expired.

MR I. R. Loranger, who drove into town from Cottonwood with his niece, Mrs. Tompkins, of Madison, and George Abbey, of the latter place, met with an accident that might have been much worse in its results. As they were nearing town the horses jumped suddenly and threw Mr. Loranger out and one of the wheels passed over him, but the wagon was light and no bones were broken, but there was a severe abrasion of the skin. Mrs. Tompkins kept her seat and Abbey caught the team, which had got clear of the wagon. No serious damage was done.

Sacramento business men are beginning to advertise in our columns, so as to secure a share of the trade of Yolo county this season, which now promises the most bountiful harvest we have ever seen. Among them are C. H. Stevens & Co., dry goods; John F. Cooper, music and variety goods; and E. E. Ames, carriage and wagon depot. These are among the very best houses in the city and we cordially recommend them to the people of Yolo, as we are personally acquainted with the proprietors and know them to be gentlemen in every sense of the word.

The Sacramento *Bee* says: The first cherries of the season were received in Sacramento Tuesday by R. Levy. They are of the Early Purple Guiene variety and are from the ranch of Mr. Briggs, at Marysville. The fruit is one week earlier in getting to market this season than it was last year. The cherries retailed for one dollar per pound and the supply did not correspond to the demand.

Nickelsburg & Bro. are out with another large advertisement, the best sign in the world that theirs is a live house. Show us a business house that does not advertise liberally and we can point you to one that is not up to the times in which we live. The Nickelsburg's, at the old corner of F. S. Freeman & Co., are doing a lively trade and fill the bill in every particular.

A host of friends of Geo. Frahm, of Dixon, took advantage of his visit to Sacramento on Monday last, and presented him with a fine medal, as a token of their esteem for him. Capt. O'Grady, of the Vallejo Rifles, made the presentation speech, which was answered by Mr. Frahm in his usual jovial manner.

Rev. Th. Langenbecker, Lutheran, will preach in the Methodist Church, Woodland, next Sunday, April 17th, at 1:30 P.M., in the German language. All are invited.

A good suggestion is made by "Reader" in regard to the town library, and the action recommended seems to be right and proper.

George Abbey had a cow killed by the cars of the gravel train at Madison on Tuesday.

Read the Election Proclamation in this paper.

C. H. STEVENS & CO.,

(*Successors TO J. A. STEWART & CO.,*)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES.

New Dress Goods at 10, 12½ & 15cts per yard
Brocaded Dress Goods at 25 & 37½c per yd
46 inch all wool Camels Hair only 75c per yd
(formerly sold at $1 25 per yard),
Silks to match at $1 and $1 25 per yard,
Black Silks at 75 cts and $1 per yard,
Extra Gros Grain Black Silks $1 25 to $2 00 per yard,
Yard Wide Bleached and Unbleached Muslins 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

We Import Direct, and guarantee Prices the Very Lowest.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS!

The simplest and most economical pattern in use. They are the Standard Fashions of Europe and the United States. Send for Catalogue and Fashion Paper—Free.

Extra Quality and Low Prices

—IN OUR—

SHOE DEPARTMENT

Make It a Complete Success!

Kid Foxed Balmorals $1 25 to $2 50,
Kid Foxed Button $2 50 to $3 50,
Kid Button, $3 00 to $5 00.

☞Agents for the Solar Tip Shoe for children. SOMETHING NEW. Will outwear two pairs of any other kind.

Shoes can be sent by mail for 10 cts. to 20 cts. per pair.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

C. H. Stevens & Co.,

COR. EIGHTH AND J STS.,

SACRAMENTO.

P. O. BOX 314.

Send for Samples and Prices.

ap24.1wim

Proclamation!

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, THE CONVENTION WHICH assembled at the City of Sacramento, on the 28th day of September, A.D. 1878, to revise and change the entire Constitution of this State, agreed upon and submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection a

NEW CONSTITUTION

FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA;

AND WHEREAS, the law has fixed the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1879, as the day upon which the people shall adopt or reject such new Constitution;

NOW THEREFORE, I, William Irwin, Governor of the State of California, do declare that on

Wednesday, May 7th, 1879,

There will be held an election, at which the people of the State shall vote to adopt or reject such Constitution.

All persons entitled by law to vote for members of the Assembly, shall be entitled to vote at such election in their respective election districts and not elsewhere.

Such election shall be by ballot, and such voter shall express his opinion by depositing in the ballot-box a ticket whereon shall be written or printed the words, "FOR THE CONSTITUTION" or "AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION."

And I do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I. of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Sacramento, this the second day of April, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine.

[SEAL] WILLIAM IRWIN, Governor.

Attest: THOMAS BECK, Secretary of State.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Yolo. } *In Board of Supervisors.*

In accordance with the above Proclamation an Election will be held in the County of Yolo on

Wednesday, May 7th, 1879,

For the purpose of ratifying or rejecting a "NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA." The following are the Officers of Election and the places for holding the Polls in the several precincts:

Washington—Inspector, Robert Buckingham; Judges, John W. Huy and Geo. W. Bell.
Merritt—Inspector C. F. Rice; Judges, Geo. King and B. F. Howard.
South Putah—Inspector, William F. Reed; Judges, M. B. Gordon and J. C. Drummond.
Buckeye—Inspector, F. G. Russell; Judges, John Devilbiss, John H. Wilgus.
East Cottonwood—Inspector, M. R. York; Judges, J. A. Tutt, D. B. Hurlbut.
West Cottonwood—Inspector, G. L. Parker; Judges, Doc. Duncan, John Lang.
Fairview—Inspector, John Foster; Judges, N. Nixon, J. W. Parker.
North Grafton—Inspector, Waverly Anderson; Judges, Wm. Karll, George B. Lewis.
West Grafton—Inspector, H. C. Hoffman; Judges, J. J. Black, F. Schleiman.
East Grafton—Inspector, W. C. Wright; Judges, George Hatcher, Robert Roberts.
Cacheville—Inspector, John Pace; Judges, W. A. Brown, Walter Milsap.
Woodland—Inspector, J. L. Simpson; Judges, E. R. Lowe, W. B. Treadwell.
Quicksilver—Inspector, R. G. Hart; Judges, L. E. Smith, T. J. Fuqua.
Occidental—Inspector, J. R. Lowe; Judges, P. G. Everett, D. C. Rumsey.

April 19th, 1879.

Attest: D. M. BURNS,
ap24iwid Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

ap24wsm

A. NICKELSBURG & BROS.'

PIONEER STORE!

Large Quantities of

SPRING GOODS

RECEIVED DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS!

TOO BUSY TO STATE PARTICULARS.

LOTS OF SUMMER SILKS.

Splendid Dress Goods at 12 1-2 Cents per Yd.

—AND—

PIQUES, 12 Yds. for $1.

THE GRANDEST DISPLAY OF ALL KINDS OF

MERCHANDISE,

And at Lower Prices than Ever.

Agents for the N. B. Standard Overalls. White Shirts, Duck Clothing, Etc., Etc.. also for

MME. DEMOREST'S MOST RELIABLE PATTERNS!

ap24w A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

TO THE LADIES!

You cannot call for anything New or Fashionable in Fancy Goods that Cannot be found at

JOHN F. COOPER'S

Music and Fancy Goods Store,

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE STATE!

His Motto is, "Not to be Undersold."

N.W. Cor. Sixth and J Streets, Sacramento.

Ask for Anything you don't see, and please keep this for reference.

Read over this List at your Leisure.

Portfolios	from $1 00 to $15 00	Violin, Guitar, & Cello Strings from 10c to 1 50	
Accordeon	" 2 50 to 25 00	Jewelry Sets	" $1 50 to 250 00
Violins	" 2 00 to 50 00	Bird Cages	" 75 cts. to 10 00
Boy's Violins	" 1 00 to 25 00	Autumn Leaves sold by the yard.	
Guitars and Banjoes	" 2 00 to 100 00	A large lot of Standard Sheet Music, half price until further notice.	
Harmonicas	" 10 cts. to 4 00		
Pen Knives	" 10 cts. to 5 00	Music Books of all kinds. Latest Songs and Music received every day.	
Ladies' Purses or Satchels	" 25 cts. to 10 00		
Dolls	" 2 cts. to 25 00		

Pianos (New), $250 to $750. Organs, $50 to $500.

Piano Stools, $3 to $25.

Orders Received for Tuning and Repairing.

Flutes	from $1 00 to $200 00	Embroidery Silks, Saddlers. and Floss.	
Music Boxes	" 1 25 to 75 00	Satin Linings, Colored Papers, and Bristol Board.	
Velocipedes	" 5 00 to 15 00		
Gentlemen's Canes	" 25 cts. to 10 00	Needles, Pins, Marking Cotton, and Safety Pins.	
Slipper Patterns	" $1 00 to 3 00		
Fans	" 5 cts. to 15 00	Perfumery, Cologne, Pomades, Toilet Soaps Tooth Brushes, Bracelets, Combs and Hair Brushes.	
Lambrequins	" $1 50 to 6 00		
Sofa Pillows	" 1 50 to 10 00	School Satchels and School Baskets.	
All kinds of smaller patterns.		All kinds Stationery, Pens, Pencils, Ink and Paper.	
Beads of all kinds, Cut; also Wax & Roman Beads.		Albums—Photograph and Autograph.	
Zephyr Wools, 15 cents per ounce.		Paint Boxes, Splints for Fancy Work, Statuettes, Vases, Porcelain Paintings, etc.	
Mahair Wools.		And hundreds of small articles, which space does not permit me to enumerate.	
Card Boards, 10 cents and upwards.			
All kinds Canvass.			
Crochet Cotton, 3 balls for 25 cents.			
Chenille, all kinds and shades.			

FANCY GOODS suitable for Presents, etc., are being received now, and every day from this time on, and will be sold at more reasonable prices than ever before sold in Sacramento.

Also, Agency for those **Fine French Candies** known as the **PARAGON SWEETS**, formerly kept by the Agents at 184 J Street.

Remember, we have reduced the price of **Zephyr Wools** in Sacramento from 20 and 25 cents per ounce to 12 and 15 cents per ounce; reduced White Perforated Card Board and Card Board Mottoes, from 20 cents to 10 cents; all other Fancy Goods in proportion, so that you would not be compelled to go to San Francisco as heretofore, thereby taking trade from Sacramento.

Just keep in mind the MUSIC AND FANCY GOODS STORE of

JOHN F. COOPER,

N.W. Cor. Sixth and J Sts., Sacramento.

I desire here to state, to correct an erroneous impression, that no other house, person, or persons, is now or has been connected, either directly or indirectly, in any way whatever, with me in my present business. Yours, very respectfully,

ap24tf JOHN F. COOPER.

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, April 24th, 1879.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

"Mordecai."

WOODLAND, April 19, 1879.

DEAR DEMOCRAT:—When a person has exhausted every other source known to him, has he a right to apply to that encyclopædia of useful information, ye editor? "If not so, wherefore?" Conceding our right to apply, and your generous disposition to hear and determine, we propound the following: Where do our musical artists of Woodland get the authority for their pronunciation of the word "Mordecai," which appears in the deservedly popular Cantata of the Beautiful Queen, the splendid presentation of which has lately delighted large and appreciative audiences in our town? They divide the word into three syllables and pronounce it as though it were spelled thus: "Mor-de-ki," ending the last syllable with the long sound of the vowel "i." In the abridgement of Walker's key to the pronunciation of Scripture proper names, the rule is that the final "i" in Hebrew words, *when it forms a distinct syllable*, (not otherwise) has the long open sound, and that the vowels "ai" ending a word are sometimes pronounced in two syllables, and sometimes in one. Thus in the word "Sham-mai they are so separated and pronounced, but the word "Mordecai" is an illustration of the latter pronunciation, the last three letters forming but one syllable and the word pronounced as though it were divided and spelled thus, "Mor-de-ka," accent on the first syllable, the last ending with the long sound of the vowel "a." That was the idea entertained by Webster, Walker and Taylor, and possibly they may have been correct, at least such authority is sufficient to put one upon inquiry as to the right of the matter, for while it is immaterial what pronunciation is given this word in Woodland, yet we all desire that the "troupe" may land in Europe with a fair "send off." Owing to the cosmopolitan habits and inclinations of our population the polished elegance of the average Woodlander is not unknown in European circles, and a possible mistake in trifling matters might, to say the least, create some surprise there if the artists were not subjected to unjust criticism.

OLD ORTHOEPY.

A Pleasant Party.

An unusually pleasant and decidedly dressy party assembled at Central Hall last Friday evening to offer their congratulations to Dr. Harry W. Fiske and his accomplished bride.

Dancing was indulged in to a late hour, and all present seemed unusually happpy, especially the father and mother of the bridegroom. Everybody in this county knows Harry. He is a Yolo County boy, was raised here, educated here, until the time came for him to go to the Medical College at San Francisco. Two years ago he graduated with honors and immediately commenced the practice of medicine. About a year since he located at Quincy, Plumas County, in this State, where he has secured a large and paying practice. The bride is the daughter of Hon. L. M. Warden, of San Luis Obispo. She was dressed in a slate colored silk Friday evening, making a fine appearance, and was much admired by the whole company.

The presents were numerous and beautiful and many of them quite expensive. They consisted in part of a handsome gold watch and beautiful chain; silver cream and sugar bowl, gold lined; silver pickle dishes, gold lined; gold lined silver bouquet holder; silver salt cups, gold lined, besides beautiful napkin rings, silver castor, knives, forks, spoons, and many other things too numerous to mention, the whole forming a magnificent display of rich wedding presents.

Dr. Fiske intends to return to Plumas county in a few days to resume practice, and himself and bride will be accompanied by the good wishes of this whole community. X.

The Royal Marionettes.

Lovers of amusement will hail with delight the coming of the Royal Marionettes, or comic manikins, combined with the celebrated Christy Minstrels, the Fantoccini and Humpty Dumpty Pantomime Troupe under the management of the old *typo*, Dan Waldron, of the Alleghanians, who are to appear at Washington Hall, May 2nd and 3d. The combination, it is claimed by all who have seen it, gives the most pleasing and delightful entertainments that have ever been presented to the public. Those who do not appreciate the humorous, and are constitutionally opposed to laughing until the tears come, should move out of town before the Marionettes arrive, to make sure of withstanding the great temptation to go and see them. The company carry their stage scenery, drop curtain, and all necessary furniture and fixtures with them, having altogether about five tons of paraphernalia. Considering the heavy expenses of this first-class troupe, the management is to be commended for giving our citizens an opportunity of witnessing their performances at the nominal prices of 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children, with no extra charge for reserved seats.

Old Fellows' Picnic.

One of the most pleasant places in the county for a picnic is at Snowball's Grove, Knights Landing. The grand anniversary picnic to come off at that place on the 26th instant under the supervision of Riverside Lodge No. 256, I. O. O. F., of that place, is designed to be a superb affair. The Executive Committee have spared no pains to make this a day of unusual merriment for the many who propose to participate. The Ellis Brass and String Bands of this place have been engaged to furnish the music that day. An excursion train will run from Davisville and Woodland to accommodate all, and the fare for the round trip from Davisville will be $1.50; from Woodland 75 cents. The train leaves Davisville at 9 A.M., and Woodland at 9:30. This Order never fails in getting up the best of picnics. The very best of talent has been engaged for the literary exercises of the day.

Queen Esther.

The presentation of the Cantata of "Queen Esther" for the last time, at Washington Hall, last Saturday was witnessed by a large audience, but not quite as large as upon previous nights—the rain undoubtedly keeping many away. There was enough of an audience, at any rate, so that after expenses are paid there will be a very fair amount for the benefit of the Library Association. The new features introduced were well carried. The solos by Queen Esther and Zerish, and the thunder and lightning scene, was carried out almost to perfection. The character of Haman, heretofore represented by George Myrick, was splendidly portrayed by Prof. Elston. Although great improvements have been made in the Cantata since its first rendition, yet it can always be referred to as being a complete success throughout.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., April 21st, 1879.

Barnes, J H	Sackett, Fannie
Bean, Annie	White, Sarah
Gramira, Paul	Wibbie, Miss A
Holloway, John R	White, Thomas
Plumer, J	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

L. WALKER, P.M.

The Public Library.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Occasionally public attention is called to the fact that there is a public library in Woodland. A well lighted, plain but comfortable room, books, magazines, newspapers, etc., are at the service of any persons who choose to use them, every evening except Sunday. In all our California towns there are many persons who have no home of their own, and the assertion is frequently made, "I don't know what to do with myself evenings." There are places ever open to receive the men and their coin, but give nothing in return to improve the man. Some kind and thoughtful ladies have sought in a quiet way to provide a place where anybody can spend an hour or an evening, without being obliged to spend money or being exposed to temptation.

The Woodland Public Library has lately received a benefit in connection with the performance of the Cantata of Queen Esther. Our newspapers tell of sociables, held in various houses in the town for the benefit of the Library. All this is good, but cannot a better plan be adopted?

We have on our statute books a provision, by which "the proprietors, or other competent authority of any subscription or other library," may transfer all they hold in connection with the library to our municipal officers, so that the town authorities may own and control them. Such a provision for the dissemination of useful knowledge would be an honor, an ornament, an advantage to the town. Many young people fall into evil habits simply because no provision is made for their innocent and profitable entainment. It requires no ordinary strength of mind to compel self to go to a lonely and often cheerless room simply to read, when perhaps the reading matter at hand is not the most serviceable. But, to go to a comfortable room, and feel assured of a welcome; to have a choice of good books, and papers; to find others similarly situated, and all in a position to enjoy the place and the occupation, and thus improve the time and self too, is quite a different and desirable thing. In addition to reading matter, dominoes, checkers and chess games are provided.

I would suggest to the citizens of Woodland the advisability of taking the necessary steps to place the existing library in the hands of our municipal authorities. The institution so far has been well managed by private enterprise; and great praise is due to those ladies who have worked so hard to accomplish this end. The library costs thirty dollars per month, and it has twenty-four subscribers who pay four dollars per annum, so that the ladies, (less than a dozen) have to raise by some means over two hundred and sixty dollars per year. Private enterprise should now give place to public action, and the free library should be public property in the fullest sense.

The "Act to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms," is simple and explicit in its provisions for their ownership and management, and the towns cannot be charged for their support "to exceed one mill on the dollar." This would be a cheap way for spreading useful information and of helping to encourage pure morals. An effort is now being made to place the present library in the hands of the Town Trustees. It is to be hoped our citizens will favorably entertain the project, and thus fall into line with other towns in the State who have made similar provision for their inhabitants. READER.

County Musical Convention.

The following is a copy of circulars sent to all points in this county where it was thought a musical society might be formed. If there are any points overlooked it is hoped some one will notify Dr. Pinkham at once, as it is the intention to make this a general one. This is a good move and we hope all the musical people of Yolo County will join in the good work:

"It has been suggested that for the better development of the musical talent of this County, the formation of musical societies in the different towns should be attempted. This might be done as preparatory for an Annual Musical Convention, to be held in the most desirable location in the County. To make this movement a success, let all the local societies work upon and rehearse the same music, which can be selected by a Central Committee, composed of representatives from the various musical societies. The Handel and Haydn Society, of Woodland, will furnish you all necessary music for this year.

"By following some plan of this kind, an Annual Musical Convention might be held. It is suggested we meet this year in Woodland, about the time of the Teachers' Institute.

"The Convention could spend one or two days in musical drill, which would be very pleasant and profitable to all concerned, and give one or two public entertainments; the proceeds of which, after deducting necessary expenses, to be divided among the Clubs participating.

"The hotels have offered to make liberal reductions from their regular rates, and no doubt other expenses necessary to the complete success of the undertaking can be very materially lessened by the proper efforts of the Central Committee.

"If you approve of this will you attempt the formation of a musical society in your town? and in due time arrangements can be made for the formation of a Central Committee, for general management, etc., etc. If you cannot undertake this, please put this circular into the hands of some musical person who you believe will do so.

"A reply or a personal call as soon as possible, is earnestly requested."

Very Respectfully Yours,
Per Order of the Executive Committee of the H. & H. Society.

CHARLES E. PINKHAM, M. D., President.

Matrimonial.

Edwin M. Beach, who has been an employee in the DEMOCRAT office for the past four years, and proved himself a steady and competent young man, has taken to himself a partner for life, having entered into a matrimonial alliance with one of Woodland's fairest daughters, Miss Lucy, the amiable and accomplished daughter of H. M. Hoyt, formerly of Knight's Landing. The ceremonies were performed at the residence of the bride's parents at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, and the happy couple started for San Francisco by the 6:30 train, on their wedding tour. With hands full of cake, the entire force of the DEMOCRAT, from editor to devil, wish Mr. Beach and his better half all the joy imaginable, and that the world will be the better for their having lived in it.

Novel Literary Enterprise.

Every person who has a library or even a dozen books, valuable perhaps, which have served their use with him, it is quite likely would be glad to exchange for others. To meet such wants is one object of the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman Street, New York. They gather together such siftings from thousands of libraries, and each contributor then draws what he wants, or cash, if he does not want books. Catalogue No. 70, of an extensive collection of books in every department of literature, all offered to the highest bidder, for cash, or for books on a cash basis, will be ready April 15th, and will be sent on application for three cent stamp.

A dispatch was received at Knights Landing by Daniel Edson, yesterday, from San San Francisco, to the effect that his son had died a short time before. Lowell Edson, the son, had been taken with typhoid fever at Knights Landing about a week ago, and went to San Francisco for medical treatment and purer atmosphere, but the change appears to have been too great for him. We are told his age is about 21 years. This is the second son of Mr. Edson who has been taken off by this disease within two months. The associates of this young gentleman will greatly feel his loss to their society.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

F. S. Freeman has just received a lot of sulky rakes.

Get registered by all means if you expect to vote at the coming election.

C. D. Morin is constructing a galvanized iron water tank for E. R. Lowe, of 8,000 gallon, capacity.

C. C. Scott has commenced the building of brick chimneys for the new residence of C. W. Bush.

Our merchants have had a better trade this Spring than for many years past, and it still increases.

A. Mossmeyer, the well-known stock man, shipped 100 head of hogs to Virginia City, on Wednesday morning.

Dietz & Knox have put up four very handsome hitching posts on Second street near their blacksmith shop.

Charmak has received a new brand of cigars at his store, in the old Nickelsburg store building. Try one.

S. W. Cole exhibited some fine pike which he caught with trout lines in Cache Creek yesterday morning.

The Red Bluff *People's Cause* says: "F. S. Gwin, a Yolo County cattle dealer, is stopping at the Anderson Hotel."

Mr. S. A. Howard returned from Sacramento, Friday where he had been to place his son Edward in the Business College.

The building next door west of the Craft Hotel, formerly used as a butcher shop, is hereafter to be used for a shoe shop.

There were two indigents received at the County Hospital on Wednesday and one on Thursday, swelling the number to ten.

H. P. Martin, of the Artificial Stone Manufactory, is laying a stone sidewalk in front of his place of business on Main street.

The Silver Stars have sent a challenge to a Colusa Club to play a match game of baseball, for a purse of $50, some time in May.

An inmate of the County Hospital known as Doc. Coon, died at that place on Monday morning of consumption. We did not learn his age.

We were shown a duck's egg the other day which weighed a little over a quarter of a pound, and which measured 7¼ inches oblong and 6 inches in circumference.

The first annual ball under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians is advertised to take place at Sackett's Hall, Winters, on Friday evening, April 25th.

Mr. Hornlein, the sign painter, has just completed two fine barber sign-poles for Frank Harris' hair dressing saloon; he will put them up in a few days.

We are informed that the grain in some of the fields near Knights Landing has commenced to wither. The reason assigned is that of being inundated too often.

L. Machefert, the well known jeweler, has sold his business to a Suisun jeweler who will shortly take possession. Mr. Machefert intends to locate in San Jose, so we understand.

Mr. F. N. Fish, of the firm of Aitken & Fish, of Sacramento, has made a contract to erect a solid granite wall around the lot of Mrs. C. C. Jackson, in the Woodland Cemetery, the present summer.

R. P. Bridgens, a talented artist of San Francisco, has been engaged to take sketches for De Pue & Co's Illustrated Atlas of this county. This company propose having four fine artists engaged upon this work.

W. B. Treadwell, director of the Yolo Orchestra, went to San Francisco last week and procured several very fine selections. The Orchestra met in practice on Thursday evening for the first time since its organization.

Otto Schluer, the well-known baker, who has something over a hundred head of hogs on his ranch north of town, has had the misfortune to lose some twenty-five head of them by death, emanating from what is supposed to be hog cholera.

The exhibition of speed which was to have taken place over the Woodland track Saturday between "Col. Lewis" and "Adelaide," was indefinitely postponed. The rain of Friday evening put the track in such a condition as to make racing impossible.

Persons who have read their YOLO DEMOCRAT for last week and will return the same to this office will confer a favor upon the publisher. The edition ran short several copies. Our files of the Daily of January 2d are missing; we would be glad to get a few copies of that date.

Wm. Dickson, who was discharged from the County Jail on the 15th instant, after having served out twenty days, was arrested again on the 16th instant on a charge of petit larceny at Madison. He was found guilty before Justice Hilliker, and given thirty days in the County Jail.

A couple of lads were exhibiting two large owls on the street Friday with the hopes of making a sale. But their fondest hopes went back on them, and they had to leave town with their pets. The candy shops would have done a better business had the boys found a purchaser.

While John D. Lawson was sweeping the floor of the Fashion Stable on Friday morning he stepped behind a colt which instantly kicked him on the side of the head, but owing to it not being shod, he escaped without being seriously injured. The animal received a severe flogging for his ugliness.

A vaquero created considerable consternation yesterday by trying to drive an unruly cow through Main street. He kept his immense Pike county revolver in a constant whirl, and every now and then he would explode it, the report of which brought clerks to their doors, and hair from the back of the contrary beast.

We understand that some unknown parties are exploding giant powder in Cache Creek for the purpose of killing fish. They have no fear of the law and defy it. The penalty prescribed for misdemeanors of this kind is $50, and guilty parties should look well to their laurels, as officers are on the alert and early prosecutions may be expected.

The May-Day Picnic of the Woodland Turn-Verein will be held Thursday, May 1st, 1879 in the State Meeting Grove on the ranch of Hon. Jason Watkins, 1½ miles north of Woodland. Everything possible will be done to provide for the enjoyment of the picnicers—music and dancing, refreshments, and sports of various kinds. Come one, come all. Conveyances will run throughout the day.

Owners of stock will hereafter have trouble if they do not keep their eyes open. The Deputy Marshal, Sam Hiller, has published notices to this effect, and will hereafter strictly enforce the Town Ordanance requiring people owning cattle, horses, mules, hogs, sheep, etc., to keep the same off the streets and squares of the Town of Woodland. Keep your stock in tow or prepare to suffer the consequences.

The Silver Star base-ball club, have reorganized and are now undergoing daily training, and putting themselves in shape to play match games with any club or clubs that may see fit to accept challenges or contest with them. They have heretofore borne the reputation of being a first-class club, and we may expect to hear of some very lively games being played during this Spring. They have already received challenges from different clubs in adjoining counties.

County Court—E. R. Bush, Judge, met April 17th, 1879, at 9 o'clock, A. M., when the following cases came up for trial: Elizabeth Allen vs. J. S. Allen, on appeal from Justice Court of Buckeye Township—submitted and taken under advisement. Scoggins vs. Thissels—Judgment ordered in favor of Plaintiff in the sum of $77 and costs, with ten days time allowed. Dutton vs. Nixon—Ordered that H. E. Cook, Justice of the Peace of Fairview Township, transmit to this Court a correct transcript of docket and all papers in the above case. Cause continued for the term.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

J. H. Vinson is able to move around again.

District Attorney Murphy, of Marysville, is in town on business.

Mr. Tackney has engaged the services of two ladies to attend to the tables of the Capital Hotel.

The chain gang were weeding out and otherwise improving the Hospital yards yesterday.

The regular Methodist Church social will be held at the residence of J. J. Cook, on Friday night next.

That extraordinary turkey gobbler of Mr. Mull's has hatched eleven duck eggs, and still he sets.

The telegraph pole standing on the corner of Fourth and Main streets was moved off the sidewalk yesterday.

Dr. Pinkham has several pairs of gloves, socks, fans and kerchiefs, which the owners can have by calling at his office.

P. Krellenberg, the undertaker and furniture dealer has had an awning erected over the sidewalk in front of his place of business.

Quarterly meeting of the Methodist Church will take place on Sunday next, when Rev. A. J. Nelson, the presiding elder, will officiate.

The little son of O. M. Gwinn who was in a fair way to recover from a severe attack of the typhoid fever, has taken a relapse and is now lying in a critical condition.

The Administrator's sale of the property of Isaac T. Reel, deceased, is advertised to take place at Knights Landing, Saturday, April 26th, at 1 o'clock, at the Livery Stable of A. Kness.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world: 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Dusters of all sizes and denominations can be obtained at Proctor's drug store. He has several excellent ones made from the tail of the Yak, or Siberian ox, also a supply of Ostrich and turkey feather dusters.

The prizes to be awarded the scholars of I. Brown's writing school who can produce the best specimens of penmanship, are on exhibition at Grey's jewelry store. A more descriptive notice will hereafter be given.

A social was held at the residence of A. M. Tobias, on Saturday evening, when about sixty young folks indulged in different amusements customary on such occasions, until about 12 o'clock. All enjoyed the party hugely.

Communications on the new Constitution, for and against, are coming in so numerously that they will, on account of our limited space, have to take their turns, and they will necessarily be somewhat delayed before publication.

A couple of Jack screws that were standing on the depot platform too near the track came in contact with the steps of a passenger car on the three o'clock train Monday. The steps looked somewhat demoralized shortly thereafter.

J. Marion Brooks addressed a large assemblage of people at Washington Hall Wednesday night in favor of the new Constitution Judge Johnson was also called upon and made a brief and humorous address in its favor. Judge Harrison Gwinn was a little unwell and could not speak.

The Columbia Boat Club of Washington, in this county, has awoke from its lethargy, and Thursday night last its four-oared boat and single scull were out. The State regatta will take place next month at San Francisco, and the Club will be represented in it if possible.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Woodland Bank, on the 12th instant, by a vote of the majority of the stockholders, the capital stock of the above named bank was increased to $1,000,000. We notice that papers were filed in the County Clerk's office Tuesday to that effect.

The Rough and Ready Base Ball Club of College City have accepted the challenge sent them by the Silver Stars of this place to play at Davisville on the first of May, for a purse of $50. Both clubs are practicing daily and have good players in them, and a lively contest is sure to come of it.

It is supposed that George Myrick and Joe. Grafton, who recently started for Washington Territory to take up land, were on the *Great Republic* at the time she was wrecked on Sand Island reef, Astoria, as they were to have taken passage on her from San Francisco, and left here with that intention.

If anybody wants to see fine, tasteful garden work, rock fountains, rock flower-beds, etc., let them go to Mr. Frank Barnes' residence on the main road west of town and examine the work done by W. A. d'Elmar, a scientific gardener. Address me at Mrs. Davidsons's restaurant, Woodland.

Remember the Anniversary picnic of Riverside Lodge, I. O. O. F., to come off at Knight's Landing on the 26th, next Saturday. Everything is being done to make it a grand success, and this is one of the best localities in the county to have a picnic. All those desirous of having an excellent time should not fail to attend.

The *Record-Union* says: The State Printer has printed all the tickets for the Constitutional election, and forwarded to the Clerk of each county the number belonging to each precinct within its limits. In order that there shall be plenty of tickets, the Workingmen's party are purchasing ballot paper upon which to print an additional supply.

The horses Col. Lewis and Calmer came to hand to fulfill the engagement on Saturday as per previous announcement. Adelaide was to have been Lewis' competitor, but she was a little lame, so Calmer was substituted. The rain of Friday night put the track in such an unfavorable condition that the race was postponed until two weeks from last Saturday, which will bring it about May 3d. Lewis, Calmer, Doty and Adelaide will trot in Sacramento next Friday.

We are informed that a boy about 18 years of age, named Frak Lovejoy, who has been under the employ of John Martin, several miles west of town, had his face horribly mutilated and his upper jaw badly fractured on Tuesday morning by a kick from a horse. He went to the stable in the morning to place the harness on the horse and was in the act of stepping behind the animal when it kicked him in the face with both hind feet. He was insensible for awhile but soon recovered. The young man is a nephew to Mrs. Geo. Brown.

The picnic which is to come off at Davisville on the first day of May, under the management of the Sons of Temperance, will be conducted in a manner that cannot fail to please all. The latest and most novel amusements of the age will be introduced, several base ball clubs will compete for prizes, excellent literary exercises, and the crowning of the May Queen, will be on the programme. Two Brass Bands, and the Willows Quadrille Band of eight pieces, will furnish the inspiration for the occasion. All who wish to have a jolly time that day should attend this picnic.

As just now pigeon shooting clubs are busy organizing throughout the State, it would be a wise plan for some enterprising person or persons to go into the business of raising pigeons for this popular pastime. They are now too scarce and costly for newly organized clubs to shoot just for practice. They are a thrifty bird and a kind that need little or no attention. Some Yolo county farmer could just as well obtain the credit of being the largest pigeon raiser on the Pacific Coast and would require little or no capital to start in with. They are a dainty morsel for the table, too.

In the County Court yesterday, E. R. Bush, Judge, Edward Humphreys and Luther Mosbacker were admitted to citizenship. Court will be in session again to-day.

Persons desiring to purchase the Fancher & Judson self-heating sad iron can leave their orders at Mack Webber's Drug Store and they will meet with prompt attention by the agent.

It appears probable that the proposed excursion of the Sacramento military companies to Dixon early next month will fall through, principally because of inability to agree upon the date.

On next Friday evening the closing exercises for the winter term of Mr. Ignacio Brown's school will be had at Hesperian College, and the prizes on exhibition at Mr. Gray's jewelry store will be awarded to the scholars for specimens of best penmanship and for the most improvement, by the following Committee, elected by the pupils: Prof. Pedler, H. B. Pendegast and Mr. C. C. Brown. Parents and friends are invited.

BORN.

Near Maxwell, Colusa county, April 20th, 1879, to the wife of L. D. Howard, a Son.

MARRIED.

In Woodland, April 22nd, 1879, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Theo. Bealzley, Edwin M. Beach and Miss Lucy W. Hoyt, both of Woodland. [We have referred to the above in another column.]

Sacramento papers please copy.

At San Luis Obispo, April 15th, 1879, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. E. Hammond, Dr. Harry W. Fiske, formerly of Woodland, but now of Quincy, Plumas county, to Miss Fannie E. Warden, eldest daughter of Hon. L. M. Warden, of San Luis Obispo.

Otto Hanson, Leading Tailor,

No. 106 J street, between Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Just received the best selected stock of imported cloths for Spring and Summer wear ever brought to this market, all of the very latest styles. I do not make up any shoddy suits. All my work guaranteed, or no sale. I have reduced prices to order, as follows: Business Suits from $30; Diagonal Suits, from $35. ap18dw

Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum.

A compound fluid extract of Buchu, Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum, works wonders. All cases of Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Complaints, or retention of Urine, are entirely cured by the Nephreticum. Gravel, Diabetes, pain in the back, side and loin are cured when all medicines have failed. See what the Druggists of Portland and San Francisco say about Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum and English Dandelion Pills: "We have sold a large amount of Dr. Mintie's medicines; the English Dandelion Pills, also the Nephreticum, and in all cases they are highly spoken of and give entire satisfaction." John A. Childs, Druggist, Second street, Portland. C. H Woodward & Co., Druggists, corner First and Alder street, Portland. Messrs. Abrams & Carroll, wholesale Druggists, Nos. 3 and 5 Front street, San Francisco, say: "*We regard Nephreticum as the best Kidney and Bladder Remedy* before the public." All Druggists keep these medicines. For all derangements of the Liver, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Biliousness and Dyspepsia, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Fever and Ague, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. Every family should keep the English Dandelion Pills on hand. Dr. Mintie's remedies will not "Cure all Complaints," but will, if taken according to directions, give immediate relief and perfect secure in all troubles for which they are recommended. Sold by Elston & White, Druggists: mh20dw

Solid Merit Will Tell.

For all the bitter opposition of jealous rivals no better illustration could be had of this fact than the immense sale already attained by the great Throat and Lung Remedy, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's German Elixir. For the cure of Coughs and Bronchial Affections it is truly wonderful, even those suffering from Consumption in advanced stages find great relief, and numbers of patients have found, to their delight not only relief but CURE. It being perfectly harmless, makes it at once popular with mothers, who of all others have felt the necessity of such a medicine. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the fac-simile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75 cent bottle. A trial size may be had at the Drug Store of ELSTON & WHITE for 25 cents.

Positive and Concurrent Testimony

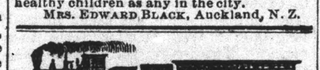
establishes the fact that TANNER'S GERMAN OINTMENT eradicates cutaneous eruptions sores, bruises, scalds, rheumatic complaints, pain in the chest, side and kidneys, and that it may be depended upon to render the hair more luxuriant and remove dandruff. For all disorders to the relief of which an external remedy is adapted, it is infallible. For fifty years it has been achieving unprecedented success, and it has to-day a reputation seldom paralleled by that of any remedy. Druggists sell it.

There have been more cures of nervous debility, weakness of reproductive organs and paralysis made by the wonderful English remedy, Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative, than by all other remedies combined. Why will you suffer? Send to A. E. Mintie, M. D., No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco, for the Restorative, and be cured. Price $3 per bottle; four times the quantity, $10. Try it, Sold by Elston & White.

My Three Children Have Been

greatly afflicted with scrofula; it has kept me poor paying doctor's bills. I gave them your Bristoll's Sarsaparilla, without much faith; it had the desired effect, and they are now as healthy children as any in the city.

MRS. EDWARD BLACK, Auckland, N. Z.



GRAND

Temperance Celebration

—AND—

MAY-DAY PICNIC

—AT—

TAMMANY GROVE, DAVISVILLE,

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1879.

Order of Exercises to include an Oration by Hon. GEO. W. BAINE, of Kentucky, Poem by GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, of Sacramento, Address by GEO. BRAMALL, of Haywards.

A large new Platform, 50x100, and well shaded, has been especially erected upon the grounds, and the WILLOWS' QUADRILLE BAND has been secured to furnish Music for those who wish to trip the light fantastic. The grounds are well shaded with large trees, and Ice Water will be furnished in abundance, free of charge.

Various other AMUSEMENTS and GAMES will be provided for all.

Special Excursion Trains

Will run as follows, over Cal. P., Northern, and V. V. R. R.

Leaving Sacramento at 8 o'clock A.M. Fare for Round Trip, $1; Willows, 7 A.M., round trip, $4; Maxwell, 7:40 A.M., $3; Williams, 8 A.M., $2.50; Arbuckle, 8:25 A.M., $2.00; Dunnigan's, 8:50 A.M., $1.50; Blacks, 9:07 A.M., $1; Yolo, 9:22 A.M., 75c; Knights Landing, 7:40 A.M., $1; Woodland, 8:10 A.M., 50c. Merritt's, 8:25 A.M., 50c; Vacaville, 7:45 A.M., $1; Elmira, 8:15 A.M., $1; Batavia, 8:40 A.M., 75c; Dixon, 9 A.M., 50c.

B. H. HOAG, Manager.
ap16dwtd

MADISON HOTEL,

MADISON, - YOLO COUNTY, CAL.

This Hotel is conveniently located on the main road from Woodland to Capay.

Good Accommodations and Charges Reasonable.

ap10dw W. E. COLE, Proprietor.

I. O. O. F.

Members of Woodland Lodge, with their families are notified to meet at the Hall on the morning of SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 8:45 sharp, for the Knights Landing Celebration. Sojourning members and their families cordially invited. Excursion train leaves the Woodland Depot at 9:30 A.M. By order,

J. J. BOWMAN, N. G.
E. PETERSON, Sec'y. ap22dwtd

Trustees' Sale.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF A Deed of Trust executed by E. F. BANE to ED. R. HAMILTON and WM. P. COLEMAN and recorded in Book "P" of Mortgages at page 475 and following, Records of Yolo County, State of California, and on application of C. H. Swift, holder of the indebtedness secured to be paid thereby and for default in the payment thereof, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for U. S. Gold coin, on SATURDAY, MAY SEVENTEENTH, 1879, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A.M., in front of the premises, the following described property, to wit: "Lots Fifteen and Sixteen in Block number Two, Range D, in the Town of Davisville."

ED. R. HAMILTON, }
WM. P. COLEMAN, } *Trustees.*
ap24w3t

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

Great and Sweeping Reduction Sale!

A GREAT AND SWEEPING REDUCTION SALE WILL

Commence April 24, 1879,

AT THE GREAT

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE

—OF—

GOSLINER & CO.,

Next Door to Bank of Woodland.

THE ABOVE SALE MUST TAKE PLACE AS WE ARE

Compelled to Raise $10,000!

—THEREFORE THE—

GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE

Will Sell Strictly for Cash Only, Until Further Notice,

At a Great Reduction from Former Prices!

Calico, best brands, 18 yards	$1 00
White Rock, 11 yards	1 00
Lonsdaleie, 11 yards	1 00
Other muslins in proportion	
Table Linen, per yard	37½
Ladies Basket Dress Cloth, per yd. 10 to	20cts.
Scherry De Kay Dress Cloth per yd.	20cts.
Italian Poplin Dress Cloth per yd.	20cts.
White Pique Dress Cloth, per yard	10cts
Grass Cloth, all shades, 12 yards	$1 00
Coats' Spool cotton, 5 spools	25
Pins, 6 papers	25
Ladies Cotton, bleached and unbleached Hose per dozen	$1 00
Linen Towels, per dozen	75
Ladies' Corsets,	50
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs 3 for	25
Ladies' Linen Dress Suits	2 00
White Blankets, per pair	2 50
Mens' Summer Coats	50
Mens' Fine Dress Diagonal Suits, coat, vest and pants	10 00
Mens' Fine Dress Beaver Suits, coat, vest and pants	15 00
Mens' Fine Dress Summer Suits, coat, vest and pants	7 00 to 10 00
Mens' Fine Dress Cassimer Suits, coat, vest and pants	10 00
Mens' Fine Dress Cassimer Pants	2 00 to 5 00
Mens' good Iron-clad Pants	75 cts to 1 00
Youths' Fine Dress Suits, coat, vest and pants	5 00
Boys Fine Dress Suits, coat, vest and pants	$4 00
Mens' Fine White Shirts	75
Mens' Fine Calico Shirts	75
Boys' Fine White Shirts	50
Mens' Cotton Socks, per dozen	75
Mens' Under-shirts and Drawers, per pair	35
Overalls, leather fastenings, all colors	50
Mens' Fine Dress Boots, Hecht Bros. mk	4 00
Mens' Fine Calf Boots	3 00
Youths' Fine Dress Boots, Hecht Bros. make	1 50 to 2 50
Boys' Fine Calf Boots, Hecht Bros. make	1 50 to 2 00
Mens' Fine Calf Buckle Shoes	1 75
Mens' Fine Calf Buckle Shoes	1 50
Ladies' Kid Fox Shoes, S Francisco mk	1 10
Ladies French Kid Button Shoes	1 75
Ladies' Hair Cloth Button Shoes	1 75
Ladies Calf Shoes	1 25
Misses Half Cloth Shoes	85
Children's Half Cloth Shoes	75
Misses Calf Shoes	87
Childrens' Calf shoes	75
Carpet, from 20 cents upwards.	

It would be impossible for us to ennumerate the thousand different articles we have, but every one will be sold in proportion to the above price list. As we expect the public to take advantage of the great sale in the slaughtering of goods, we will respectfully notify one and all that there will be but one price and no deviation.

☞ Remember the place: THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE, next door to Bank of Woodland.

GOSLINER & CO.

ap24dw

1819. GRAND 1879.

Anniversary Celebration.

THERE WILL BE GIVEN

AT KNIGHTS LANDING,

IN SNOWBALL'S GROVE,

APRIL 26th, 1879,

—BY THE—

ODDFELLOWS

OF THIS DISTRICT,

A GRAND CELEBRATION

AND PICNIC

In honor of the SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the Order in America.

The celebration, under the immediate supervision of RIVER LODGE, No. 256, of Knights Landing, is designed to be the most successful of the season—indefatigable labor, together with great care and expense, having been enlisted in furtherance of this object. The occasion will be one of merry rejoicing for the multitude, to whom a most cordial invitation to be present is now extended.

SNOWBALL'S GROVE,

The spot selected for the celebration, at this time of year will present an unusually attractive appearance. It is neat and clean, in close proximity to the town, and

Accessible by Steamboat and Railroad.

LITERARY EXERCISES appropriate on an occasion of this kind will be held at the Grand Stand erected for this special purpose, and **Vocal and Instrumental Music** will be given by a CHOIR OF LADIES, who, by invitation have kindly consented to be present.

On the River Bank, adjacent to the Grove, is a large and commodious warehouse which is admirably adapted to Dancing. It will be used for this purpose by those wishing to enjoy themselves in this manner.

Music by the ELLIS BRASS BAND, of Woodland. A train of Cars has been chartered by the Executive Committee to run from DAVISVILLE and WOODLAND for the accommodation not only of the representatives of the Fraternity in those localities, but all others who may desire to attend. Refreshments will be furnished on the Ground.

The following are the Rates of Fare for the Round Trip:

Davisville $1.50; Woodland 75c.

Leave Davisville at 9 A.M., Woodland at 9:30.

The Ceremonies will be conducted by R. B. MOSBY, President of the Day; D. M. BURNS, P. D. D. G. M., Grand Marshal;

AIDS TO MARSHAL: John Pendegast, Woodland Lodge, No. 111; George Sager, Yolo Lodge, No. 169; Ed. E. Perkins, Capay Lodge; No. 230; H. M. Hord, Winters Lodge, No. 243, J. Arnold, Schiller Lodge, No. 105.

Oration by G. J. GOIN, of River Lodge, No. 256.

Poem by H. M. HOYT, of Capital Lodge, No. 87.

J. A. BLACK,
J. C. TAYLOR and
C. E. DINGLE, } *Executive Com.*
ap7dMw

THE ILLUSTRATED

Historical Atlas of Yolo Co.

We are preparing a volume to illustrate and describe your County. The plan of this work is to represent by language and pictures its most important features, as shown in residences, Farms, Mills, Mines, Schools, Churches, Hotels and Business Houses, which of themselves are monuments to the taste and prosperity of the community in which they are

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879.

Nature's Recompense.

Beautiful ivy will cover the bark
On the old tree scathed with the lightning's mark,
And moss with the softest tints of gray
When leaf and blossom are swept away,
The bristling thistle, uncouth at morn,
May blush at sunset for every thorn!

Though snow-flakes fall on our garden-bed
When all the flowers beneath are dead,
Yet the fairest curve to Nature known
They give, wind-tossed and earthward blown;
And the richest blossom lives again
In the phantom traced on the sunlit pane!

In the barren swamp, 'neath April skies,
A host with pennons, the blue-flags rise!
The sorrel that shunned the light of day
Brightens to scarlet in its decay;
And even the dull-green sullen dock
That hides in the crevice of dusty rock,
In its slow decay assumes the hue
Of the rarest rose that ever grew!

Fall's colors, on smallest leaflets laid,
Are Art's true pictures in light and shade,
While untraced beauties graven are
On the lowliest plant, in smallest star;
E'en Nature writes mysterious runes
On the lichens that cling to roughest stones;
And, low! in their thin white film doth shine
God's autograph in every line!

—*George Bancroft Griffith.*

Mr. Delmayne's Ward.

BY LENA LESLIE.

"Something must be done," said Mrs. Charles Delmayne, decisively, "that girl is getting more reckless every day."

"What can be done?" asked Mr. Richard Delmayne, looking helplessly at his sister-in-law; "we cannot shut her up in a convent."

"No, but we can find her a husband and get her settled."

"But she is so young."

"She will be nineteen in May, and I married at that age. It is a great pity that you were obliged to receive her into your household, Richard. Guardianship over a girl like Dorothea was a great responsibility for a bachelor to assume."

"I suppose so," was the reply, "but I could not refuse the dying request of a friend."

"At first I entertained hopes that she would improve by remaining with us," said Mrs. Delmayne, plaintively; "but she is wilder than ever. I am kept in a perpetual state of nervous excitement, for I never know what madcap prank she will play next. I thought it disgraceful enough when she donned a suit of Dick's clothes and went out on the night of the skating-party, but this last is still worse, if possible."

Mrs. Delmayne folded her plump white hands and settled herself comfortably in a luxurious easy chair, and prepared to enjoy her favorite pastime, which consisted in retailing Dorothea's misdemeanors.

"You know Squire Ponsonby has been looking for a wife a year or two—now he is quite wealthy, is respectably connected, and would be a very suitable match for Dora."

"Squire Ponsonby!" gasped Richard, in amazement, "he is old enough to be her grandfather, and has a married daughter who must be considerably older than Dot."

"Well, Dora needs a husband who is steady and sober-minded, she is so flighty herself. Besides, he looks fully ten years younger than his real age. In my opinion it would be a very suitable match. But it is all over now," she added, with a sigh, "he will never enter this house again."

In answer to Richard's look of inquiry, Mrs. Delmayne continued—

"I invited Mr. Ponsonby to tea last evening—I had my household duties to attend to after tea was over, so I left Dorothea to entertain him. She must have neglected him shamefully, for the poor man fell asleep, and the little huzzy seized the opportunity to play one of her practical jokes. She actually had the audacity to remove his wig and substitute an old red one that she found among the rubbish in the garret. The poor man did not discover the trick until he had become the laughing stock of the village. Dick happened to hear of it this morning, and I thought you ought to be told about it."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Richard. "I can imagine how ridiculous he must have looked strutting along in his pompous manner."

"I am certainly astonished at you, Richard," said Mrs. Delmayne, severely. "I hope you don't uphold the girl in her disgraceful conduct?"

"I shall of course reprove her," he replied. "Dot will improve as she grows older, I have do doubt—she is merry and thoughtless now, but I think she will develop into a splendid woman."

Mrs. Delmayne cast an uneasy look at her brother-in-law's face, as she left the room. She had a reason for wishing Dot disposed of; she feared that Richard might fall in love with his fascinating ward, and that would never do, for if he were to marry that would dash Mrs. Delmayne's hopes to the ground. She had determined that her son Dick, his uncle's name-sake, should be his heir. Beside, her brother-in-law's elegant residence made a very comfortable home for herself and fatherless boy, and madame had no intention of losing it, hence she made the most of Dot's mischievous escapades.

Just as madame's silken skirts rustled up stairs, the hall door flew open and light footsteps danced along the passage.

"Dot! Dot!" called Mr. Delmayne. The appellation exactly suited the young girl who entered. A dainty form, a dark, piquant face, lighted up with a pair of black eyes, which sparkled with mischief.

"Well, Mr. Delmayne!" she said, with a saucy smile, which revealed a dimple in each soft pink cheek, "what is it, a lecture?"

"Yes, Dot, I really must lecture you. Your conduct to Mr. Ponsonby was very unladylike."

"I can't help it, sir, I hate old Ponsonby! and I am confident that Mrs. Delmayne invited him here to make love to me, so I resolved to frustrate her kind intentions. She left me to entertain him when I was suffering to finish a book, so I gave him the late magazines and hoped he would amuse himself; but no, he wanted to play cribbage. I hate the game, and told him I never played except for money."

"Why, Dot!"

"Well, I wanted to shock him, and I had the satisfaction of seeing him look horrified. He asked for some music as soon as he recovered his breath, and I went to the piano and began to make some confused sounds, which I suppose did not suit his fine ears, for I was soon startled by a snore—he had gone to sleep, his head hanging over the chair, his wig awry and his mouth wide open. Now, you must admit that the temptation was strong, and you know I am no saint."

"No," he assented.

"Well," continued Dora, "a happy thought came to me, and I ran up-stairs and got an old red wig that Dick used to wear when he belonged to the dramatic club, and having removed the squire's nicely-dressed black wig, I substituted the red one. I had to stuff my handkerchief in my mouth to keep from laughing; you can't imagine how comical he looked. Well, I waited for him to finish his nap until I was tired, and then I went to the piano and gave an awful thump with both hands. He gave a sudden start and straightened up: I gravely inquired how he liked the piece. 'Charming!' he said. He looked at the clock, saying he had passed a delightful evening in my very pleasant company, but must tear himself away. If you could have seen those fierce red locks around that sanctimonious face, you would have enjoyed the joke as well as I did."

"Dot," said Mr. Delmayne, looking gravely at his mischievous ward, "I don't know what to do with you; I believe I must find some one to take the responsibility off my hands. Mrs. Delmayne thinks you are old enough to marry, and——"

"The old cat!" interrupted Dot.

"Dora," said her guardian, "you must not apply such a disrespectful epithet to my sister-in-law. I cannot allow it."

"Did I apply it to your sister-in-law?"

"I was speaking of her."

"And I spoke of an old cat."

Her guardian adroitly converted a smile into a yawn.

"Yes," he continued, "I must find a nice young husband for you."

"I don't want him very young."

"Oh, I don't object to Squire Ponsonby's age at all, if you don't."

"Ponsonby again!"

"Who, then?"

"My dancing master. He is French, has lovely teeth and eyes, and I think he is fond of me," she said, demurely, "because he presses my hand, and sighs, oh, so sadly!"

"The jackanapes! he shall not darken these doors again!"

"Then, there's Whitney's head clerk. I am sure he admires me."

"A clerk!" disdainfully.

"Well, there's the German music-teacher at the seminary, he is a jolly old bear—"

"Dot!" sternly.

"I beg your pardon; he is good enough, but I am afraid I am not good enough to become a step-mother to his five children."

"Decidedly not," he acquiesced, with a smile.

"Then," said Dot, with a despairing look on her saucy face, "I will not have old Ponsonby, and there is nobody left but—you."

Then, suddenly realizing the enormity of her heedless speech, she darted from the room.

"Nobody left but me," he mused. "I wonder I never thought of that. I believe I am rather fond of the little monkey, after all. How desolate the house would be without her! Not quite nineteen—just half my age; I fear I am too old, but since she has put the idea into my head, I think I'll try my fate."

The tea bell aroused Mr. Delmayne from his reflections. "I must mention this subject to Helen, when I have time," he said.

"Marry that forward little chit!" cried madame, in dismay, as Richard thus ruthlessly destroyed her air castle. "Richard, you must be mad! A man of your age to think of marrying when he has such a comfortable home, and all his wants attended to. Should you take such a step, Richard, I am sure you will regret it. You will find a great difference with a careless, ignorant child at the head of the household, for I shall not remain to be domineered over by a saucy, independent girl."

* * * * * * *

Dot stood by the window in the deepening twilight, awaiting her guardian, who had been absent several days on business. Suddenly she was aroused from a deep revery by a well-known footstep, and she ran eagerly to the door to meet him.

"Well, little girl, what have you been doing during my absence?" he saked, as he seated himself before the glowing grate and warmed his chilled fingers.

"Oh, dear!" cried Dot, "I have been shockingly bad. I can't remember one-half the wickedness I have committed. You must apply to madame for details. But to business. Did you find a husband for me?"

"Yes," answered her guardian, composedly, "but whether you will be suited remains to be seen."

"I suppose I shall be compelled to marry him whether I am suited or not," replied Dorothea, merrily.

"Not by any means," answered Mr. Delmayne, gravely.

"Oh, that is very commonplace. You are not at all like cruel guardians in books, who compel their wretched wards to marry the men they select for them. I am quite disappointed."

"Oh, very well," said he, "if you wish me to assume the role of a tyrant, I will do so with pleasure. The person I have chosen will, I am sure, try to make you happy; but remember, there is no appeal from my decision."

"It is really going to be romantic after all!" cried Dot, clapping her hands. "When is my fate to be presented to me? If he had only sent his photograph, my happiness would be complete."

"I believe I have it," said Mr. Delmayne, coolly producing his pocket-book.

Dot, becoming rather quiet, as he carried on the farce without a smile, held out her hand for the carte-de-visite, and beheld his own handsome face thereon.

"Well?" he said, drawing her to his side, and trying to look into her down-cast eyes.

Dot hid her shining head for a moment on his shoulder, then looking up with a charming color, she said, frankly,

"I have no wish to appeal."

All is hollow where the heart bears not a part, and all is in peril where the principle is not the guide.

News and Notes for Women.

Sealskin parlor mats are among the latest fashionable affectations.

They give ladies premiums for personal beauty at Minnesota State fairs.

There is a Mohawk Indian girl in her teens, at Millpoint, Canada, who weighs 382 pounds.

A Washington bride wore a wreath of carnations, instead of orange-blossoms, at her wedding the other day.

A lady in Hungary has the distaff used by Marie Antoinette in spinning during her imprisonment. It is of wood and ivory inlaid with silver, and still bears the hemp left upon it by the ill-fated queen on the eve of her execution.

The ladies of Memphis, Tenn., have originated what they call "book receptions" and entertainments, the profits from which are put to the purchase of books and papers for the inmates of hospitals, alms-houses, houses of refuge, and even jails.

At a kettledrum, given by a fashionable lady recently, among the elegant floral decorations was a large kettle made of flowers, so arranged as to present the appearance of a steaming kettle. The parlors and dining-room were beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns, and evergreens ornamented the halls.

Manchester, N. H., points to a woman resident, with heavy, rich, brown hair that measures from seventy-two to seventy-five inches in length. She is five feet four and a half inches high, and when she stands erect her hair trails on the floor from eight to twelve inches.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the female lawyer, whose admission to the bar of the supreme court of the United States was authorized by the bill which passed the Senate, placed on the desk of each Senator who voted for the bill a small bouquet of flowers; and on the desks of Messrs. McDonald, Sargent and Hoar, who advocated its passage, large baskets of flowers were placed.

Novelties in jewelry are increasing in number. In a New York theatre recently a lizard of gleaming colors twisted, squirmed and wriggled on a bow on the head of a young lady. A lady in Paris wears on her hat a dancing skeleton, made of white enamel, dangling from a golden gibbet. Rats walking on golden gridirons, green worms on enameled leaves, two monkeys struggling for a pearl nut, and skeletons in armor and under umbrellas are scarf pins for ladies.

Will Mamma Come To-Night?

It was a little child's question, that was born amid sobs and tears. The mother had been absent two days, and the child-heart was yearning for her. "Sing something, gran'ma," pleaded the plaintive voice. "Sing 'My Dear Mother.'" Softly in the calm eventide, grandma's precious voice sung low and tremulous:

"Over the mountain and over the moor,
Barefoot and hungry I wander forlorn,"

sung until the little heart fell asleep comforted.

The child is a maiden now, expanded unto the full stature of a lovely womanhood. We are sitting on the same old hearth-stone to-night where we were wont to sit in the days that are no more. There are no flowers; the fragrance is from the burning Yule log, for the sweetest, most delicious odor issues from it.

We would be happy, but there are large black shadows falling on the wall—there are large black shadows falling on our hearts. Our thought goes drifting out to a hallowed spot in "God's acre," far away, where a dear one is waiting the resurrection morn. The eloquence, the pathos of silence is resting on the little hearth-stone group—the grandfather silver-crowned, the grandmother who sang the lullaby in the far-off even-tide, and the child a woman grown. As I look on her trembling lip, into her large lustrous eyes, tear-filled, I feel the great weight of her heart: "Oh for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still." I feel she is asking the same child-question she asked in the long-ago: "Will mamma come to-night?" Two years; yet in this one sad moment we are living again the pain we felt at her going—when she and the angel that held her hand went off toward a great light that crept over a dark sea to meet them. After a while we speak of her beautiful life—her patient, suffering life, the gentle influence that fell upon all around her, and as the whole glory and beauty of her excellency breaks upon us, our souls silently turn to the dear Christ heart who will transfigure our lives, and draw us up also into the light of eternity if we will let him. With this blessed thought a sweet peace comes to each sitting here in the firelight, and we feel, she has come to-night—the child's mamma—our shining one in the sweet Christmas-tide.—*W. C. Advocate.*

A Hog's Presentiment.

When one of the many squads of hogs had been driven up the inclined plane at Kingan's pork-house to rest a moment on a platform while the killer was dispatching them one at a time, one of the swine, seeming cognizant of the fate awaiting him, gave a squeal of terror, and, nerved by desperate fear, jumped out of the pen to the floor beneath, a distance of thirty feet, alighting apparently unhurt. This was singular. What follows argues a reason almost human. The hog, still squealing with terror, then ran along the slippery floor, a distance of seventy-five feet or more, and jumped through a window into the river, making in his second fall a descent of forty feet. Again he was apparently unhurt, and struck out swimming bravely for the other side of the stream, which he reached nearly exhausted. The swine had certainly earned his liberty, and a number of spectators who had seen his efforts crowned with success, were congratulating themselves that he had saved his bacon, when a practical employe of the pork-house, without an atom of poetry or pity in his composition, appeared with his musket and turned the animal into pickled pork in a twinkling.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"The Cavendishes," says the London *World*, are scarcely the people to relish a joke, especially when made at their expense. A pretty lady, American by birth, but English by marriage, the other day asked the noble leader of the Opposition whether he had ever seen a goose stand on one leg, and on his replying in the negative advised him to get up and see what it was like. The countenance of the noble lord, though he took it very good naturedly, was a study."

Social Equality and Civilization.

Mathew Arnold in his new book, "Mixed Essays," maintains that with such inequality as now exists in England "a perfect civilization is impossible." On the one hand, the aristocratic class, with all its power of social life and manners, is invariably materialized, while for the class of newly enriched people it sets the example of a materialistic ideal, which is accepted just because it is the ideal they can easiest comprehend. On the other, the people of the lower class, with the life of the middle class and its unlovely types of religion, thought, beauty and manners having no great attractions for them, fall back upon themselves—upon what Mr. Goldwin Smith calls "their, beer, their gin and their fun." All this tends to failure in civilization. There are many qualities which go to complete a full humanization which means a true civilization. England, it is true, has a strong sense of the power of conduct which Mr. Arnold regards as the chief power in the life and progress of man. But in the power of knowledge, of beauty and of social life, she is inferior to other nations. Certain races are on certain lines pre-eminent and representative. The Hebrew nation was pre-eminent on one great line—its statutes and righteous judgments; the Hellenic race on another—its philosophy and its eloquence. The power of beauty has been so great among Italians that it was they who revived the almost lost idea of beauty and the serious and successful pursuit of it. To the Germans belong the power of knowledge, which in the same way is eminently an influence with them. Last of these elements of civilization, and one of the greatest, is the power of social life and manners which the French possess above all other modern people. Without this a nation is incomplete. Men are made equal by the humanity of their manners. Hence it was not the spirit of philanthropy which mainly impelled the French to the great revolution, nor was it the spirit of envy or a love of abstract ideas, though all these did something toward it; what did most was the spirit of society. Thus it was equality which has given to France so much of the goodness and agreeableness of life, and brought her to a really admirable and enviable pitch of humanization in one important line; so much so that some writers have been inclined to call France the most civilized of nations. To remedy the inequality that exists in England there must be a change in the law of bequest, as there has been in France. The code Napoleon, the actual law of France, forbids entails altogether.—*N. Y. Home*

[illegible] a slight acquaintance, by their first names, may be edified upon reading that a decision on politeness was recently given by the Supreme Court at Boston. A hotel clerk sued his employers, who had discharged him before his time was up, they alleging that he had injured their business by being too familiar with guests in addressing them by their Christian names or surnames only. The allegation was admitted, and the court said:

"To address a person by his Christian name, unless the parties have been intimately connected, socially and otherwise, is uncalled-for familiarity, and, therefore, insulting to the party so addressed. To address a party by his surname only shows a want of respect, and would imply that the party so addressed was beneath the party addressing; therefore, it is discourteous, and would be considered insulting. To speak of employers by their surname only, shows a great want of respect on the part of the employe toward the employer. While it may be customary for a person to address his junior clerks or under servants by their Christian or surnames, to address others so shows a want of respect, and the party so addressed would naturally evade contact in the future with anyone who had previously so addressed him."

Politeness, added the court, costs nothing; but the want of it had cost the plaintiff the loss of his situation. The complaint was dismissed with costs.

A Touching Incident.

A lady in the street met a little girl between two and three years old, evidently lost, and crying bitterly. The lady took the baby's hand and asked where she was going.

"Down town to find my papa," was the sobbing reply.

"What is your papa's name?"

"His name is papa."

"But what is his other name? What does your mamma call him?"

"She calls him papa," persisted the little creature.

The lady then tried to lead her along, saying: "You had better come with me. I guess you came from this way."

"Yes; but I don't want to go back. I want to find my papa," replied the little girl, crying afresh as if her heart would break.

"What do you want of your papa?" asked the lady.

"I want to kiss him."

Just at this time a sister of the child, who had been searching for her, came along and took possession of the little runaway. From inquiry it appeared that the little one's papa, whom she was so earnestly seeking, had recently died, and she tired of waiting for him to come home, had gone out to find him.—*Cleveland Herald.*

How the Chicago fire patrol wake up: The men sleep on the floor above their wagon, in beds arranged in a circle about two trap-doors opening directly above the wagon. When an alarm is struck, the same current that strikes the alarm draws the cover from their beds, opens the traps and lowers three stairways—one leading to the driver's seat, and the other two to the body of the vehicle. The men tumble down the stairways and take their places. Meanwhile the horses spring into place, are hitched, the driver seizes the reins, and the wagon starts. From the moment the gong is struck till the wagon is under motion, but four and one-half seconds are consumed.

A Kentucky paper remarks that the look of intelligence assumed by the young lawyer as he sits in court should be put a stop to. It is calculated to cause the presiding judge to lose confidence in himself—to make him believe he doesn't know anything.

Ill-gotten gains are never worth the price, and a good conscience never costs what it is worth.

Heading off a Lawyer.

Rufus Choate, in an important marine assault and battery at sea case had Dick Barton, chief pirate of the clipper ship *Challenge*, on the stand, and so badgered him for about an hour, that at last Dick got his salt water up, and hauled by the wind to bring the keen Boston lawyer under his batteries.

At the beginning of his testimony Dick had said that the night was, "dark as the devil and raining like seven bells."

Suddenly Mr. Choate asked him:

"Was there a moon that night?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah, yes! A moon—"

"Yes, a full moon."

"Did you see it?"

"Not a mite."

"Then how do you know there was a moon?"

"Nautical almanac said so, and I'll believe that sooner than any lawyer in the world."

"What was the principal luminary that night, sir?"

"Binnacle lamp on board the *Challenge*."

"Ah, you are growing sharp, Mr. Barton."

"What in blazes have you been grinding me this hour for—to make me dull?"

"Be civil, sir. And now tell me in what latitude and longitude you crossed the equator?"

"Sho, you're joking!"

"No, sir! I am in earnest, and I desire you to answer me."

"I shan't."

"Ah—you refuse to answer, do you?"

"Yes—I can't."

"Indeed! You are chief mate of a clipper ship, and unable to answer so simple a question?"

"Yes, 'tis the simplest question I ever was asked in my life. Why, I thought every fool of a lawyer knew there ain't no latitude on the equator."

That shot floored Rufus Choate.

"Rock and Rye."

A lawsuit in New York over a patent right to a pulmonary medicine, has developed the following recipe for a decoction which is said to be of great benefit to consumptives: Take five pounds of pure white rock candy dissolved in a gallon of old rye whisky—the older the better. The whisky must be distilled in the old-fashioned way with a copper worm. Steam distillation develops the latent poison of the berry, and fills the system with fusil and other deadly oils. Colored rock candy is poisonous. The yellow tinge shows the presence of an insoluble earth deleterious to the stomach and is dangerous. The pure white rock is pure crystallized sugar, the most nourishing of all substances. The five pounds of candy should be put into a gallon of whisky. The demijohn should be well-shaken three or four times a day, and the mixture is not to be used until the candy is dissolved: The patient may take a sherry wine-glass full on going to bed, two-thirds as much on an empty stomach in the morning. He can carry a flask in his pocket, and take a spoonful half a dozen times a day. Night sweats will disappear and the patient will get a long and refreshing sleep; lung fever will go and he will feel no more pain in his chest. While taking this cordial the patient must limit his diet; he must keep his stomach employed in taking up rich and nourishing matter. All vinegars, pickles, sour wines and malt drinks and salt provisions must be avoided. Touch no fresh pork for it promotes ulceration. Do away with coffee for it fevers the blood. Drink black tea. Eat roast beef rare, broiled steaks, mutton chops well done, toasted bread and all kinds of vegetables. The great object is to enrich the blood. One of the best articles of food is a rum omelette made exclusively of the yolk of eggs.

Too Late.

The following incident took place in Washington county, Texas. The jury of a circuit Court, before whom a miserable wretch had been tried, returned a verdict of "guilty," and suggested the "whipping post." The Court then adjourned for dinner. Immediately after dinner, the defendant's counsel, without consulting his unfortunate client, moved for a new trial, and commenced reading the motion.

"Hold on!" whispered the client, pulling at the counsel's coat-tails. "Don't read that!"

"Let me alone," muttered the lawyer, irritably; "I'll attend to you when I've read the motion."

"But I don't want you to read the motion," whined the agitated culprit.

"Don't want me to read it? Why not? What's the matter? I'm going to get you a new trial!"

"But I don't want a new trial," exclaimed the wretch.

"Don't want one! Why not?" returned the other heatedly, frowning from under his eyeglasses.

"'Cause it's too late," urged the client. "While you were all out to dinner the Sheriff took me out, and he's whipped the very hide off me."

One of those very clever fellows that are often seen at social parties, amusing the guests by their accomplishments, ingenuity, and wit, created quite an excitement in Ottawa not long since. He claimed to be a mesmerist, and selecting a dull-looking subject, soon exercised his wonderful power, and forced the victim to do some very absurd and laughable things. When the poor fellow had gone on in this way for over an hour, the mesmerist endeavored to arouse him from his trance, but the professor's efforts were not only useless, but seemed to further craze the victim, who madly skipped around the room, upsetting the furniture, pursuing the screaming ladies and kissing them, and finally closing his performances by baptizing the terrified mesmerist, whom he drenched with a quart of ink. Deeming the poor fellow mad, and intent upon doing him bodily injury, the frightened mesmerist fled from the house. Then the victim suddenly came to his senses, and all the company joined in a laugh at the expense of the mesmerist.

What Those Little Dogs are For.—A near-sighted friend went to an optician the other day to change the glasses of his spectacles, which had become too weak. He was given the next number lower.

"After this number, what will I take?" he asked.

"These."

"And after that?"

"Those."

"And then?" asked the myope with an anxious air.

"Then," said the dealer, "I think a small and sagacious dog with a string attached, will be about the thing."

The Timber Belts of California.

The area of timber land in this State is larger than many suppose. We have obtained some facts from the Surveyor-General's office, showing the extent of these timber belts. The pine belt comprises 38,000 square miles, and reaches from latitude 35 degrees and 40 minutes south to latitude 41 degrees and 40 minutes north—a distance of about 460 miles, covering generally the western slope of the Sierra; thence it extends westerly to within 30 miles of the coast; thence covering both slopes of the coast range, it runs southerly for a distance of about 180 miles, terminating in latitude 39 degrees north. About one-third of this belt is surveyed.

The larger of the two redwood belts embraces an area of 3,260 square miles, extending a distance north and south of 300 miles. It begins about latitude 38 degrees north and near the Oregon boundary. The average width of the belt is about ten miles. About one-half of this belt is surveyed. Then there is the smaller redwood belt which extends along the coast Range for about 70 miles and covering an area of about 400 square miles. Nearly all of this belt is surveyed. There are also several small isolated tracts of pine timber in the southern part of the State, but there is no large tract of timber land south of latitude 35 degrees and 40 minutes. The following recapitulation shows the main facts:

	Square Miles.	*Acres.*
Pine timber	38,000	24,320,000
Redwood timber	3,650	2,336,000

It would seem, therefore, that the area of redwood timber is only about one-twelfth of that of the pine timber. These figures, of course, do not take account of the patches of oak timber scattered over the State, and which furnish nearly all the fuel consumed. The small coast valleys, to a considerable extent, are dotted over with the live oak which is good for nothing except for wood, and only makes a second quality of fuel at that. It is a curious fact that while this species of live-oak appears to be identical with that of Florida and Georgia, it utterly lacks the quality of the latter as a timber tree. The mountains of the Coast Range also contain considerable quantities of what is commonly known as the chestnut oak, the bark of which is used by tanners. This is a better timber tree than the live oak of the plains; but it is not good enough for general use other than for fine wood.

There is also the black mountain oak of which little use is made except fuel. Perhaps the timber from some of these oaks can be made available by some preserving process, but none has ever been applied in any extensive way. There are also isolated laurel trees, sometimes also found in small groups along runways, or on low moist ground. These trees are all confined to a narrow belt along the Coast Range. Recently some use has been made of the timber for furniture and the finishing of more costly house interiors; and now and then a few pieces are used in the construction and repairs of vessels. But the quantity to be obtained is small, and this timber will never make any great figure in the resources of the State.

There is also the small area of the sequois family on the western flank of the Sierra, the timber not differing greatly in quality from the redwood. Some of the timber is worked up clandestinely. It is all on unsurveyed land, and the quantity is so small as to be of little consequence. Taking account as near as may be of these isolated tracts, the timber area comprises something more than one-third of the entire State, and would be sufficient, without waste, to furnish all needed home supplies for a century to come. The wastage, however, is enormous, and there is little prospect that it will be less at present. It will, however, be offset in some degree by a large increase of tree planting, although little has been done in the way of planting forest trees for timber, except in a few of the coast counties.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

Human Labor.

In the gigantic works of antiquity we have the results of an enormous concentration of human labor. With regard to some of them, as in the great obelisks and sphinxes of Egypt, the highly-conventionalized art of the times has preserved a record of the mode in which this labor was applied. With regard to others, as in the case of the megalithic walls of Tirynus or of Mycenæ, the question has even been raised whether they must not have been reared by races of greater strength and stature than any now existing on earth. But the most wonderful of all these evidences of mighty toil, as shown in the size and position of the enormous masses of stone reared in the air at Baalbec, have been the work of known tribes of men, within historic times. The great muster of mankind in Egypt, in Greece, and in Syria, executed an amount of sheer human toil to which modern toil can show no parallel. And yet the mightiest works of ancient times, such as the raising of the entablatures of the temple of the sun at Baalbec, are but child's play when compared with the construction and fixing in place of the great tubes of the Menai bridge.

The Universal Worry.—Things are well balanced in this world so far as taking comfort goes, and I begin to believe that, high bred and low, all have their tribulations. Fishes are hooked, worms are trodden on, birds are fired at. Worry is everywhere. Poor men's wives worry because the bread won't rise, or the stove won't draw, or the clothes-line breaks, or the milk burns, or the pane of glass is mended with putty, or they can't afford to hire help. Rich men's wives worry because the preserve dish is not the latest pattern, or because somebody finds out how a party dress is trimmed before the party happens, or because some grandee's wife overlooks them, or because their help sarses 'em, breaks up tea-sets, spoils dinners, and cuts up sheets into underclothing. Causes vary, but worry averages about the same. The scale of mile is different on different maps, but places remain just so far apart, and so do humanity and content.—*Mrs. Dias.*

The *Baltimorean* says: "When a young man in Patagonia wants a wife he rides out and lassoes one, and in the more civilized United States of America, when a young man wants a wife, but does not come to time, she lassoes him for a breach of promise.

The most useful pedestrian is the man who walks the floor nights with the baby.—*New York Herald.*

Maid of the Mist—The girl who eloped.

Catching Cold—Dry Bathing.

Thin-skinned persons catch cold most easily. Active exercise sets them into a perspiration, and the sudden checking of the perspiration when exercise ceases, causes cold. Such persons may seldom have severe colds if they learn how to manage them, and, perhaps they have less actual sickness—such as interferes with work or pleasure—than persons who do not take cold easily. Flesh brushing during the cooler months lessens the liability to catch cold. A flesh brush is much like an ordinary hair brush, only with a longer handle attached to it. Habit makes the use of a flesh brush on undressing for bed or on rising in the morning, a luxury and almost a necessity for comfort. A brief vigorous rubbing of the skin promotes its healthy active and its ability to resist cold.

Cold bathing has been recommended as a preventive of cold, but it has dangers connected with it which dry friction has not. For persons in ordinary health I cannot believe in bathing, except for cleanliness, and water of comfortable temperature answers this purpose best. The cold baths which shock the system and then cause a vigorous re-action (in those strong enough to bear them at all) seems to be objectionable for the same reasons that other stimulants are, used in any cases except in emergencies. They seem to increase the strength, but call it out unnaturally only to waste it. But a bath is an excellent thing as a curative agent when one has taken cold, if used judiciously.

For instance, a boy in this family hung out the clothes for his mother one chilly washing day not long ago, and when he came in, it appeared that he had been handling the cold, wet clothes bare handed and bare-headed, and he was thoroughly chilled all over. This happened just after a late, hearty dinner, and as the chill seemed to increase, I was confirmed in my suspicions that he had taken a hard cold. I had him put on his overcoat and sit with his feet to the fire in a warm room until he was thoroughly warmed, and before he went to bed he had a comfortable bath by the fire and a good rubbing; and if there was any 'cold' next day, it was so slight that we did not notice it. I have tried the same method of cure for myself when warned by obstinate chilliness that I had taken cold, with excellent success, and I think it much more reasonable than to derange the stomach with any of the the popular doses used for colds. Half our colds would be avoided altogether if we would not allow ourselves to get gradually chilled by going with insufficient clothing, or sitting in chilly rooms, allowing an uncomfortable condition of chilliness, because the cold does not actually pinch and sting us. A brief, sharp exposure is less dangerous if quickly followed by the proper temperature. This should not be a hot-house atmosphere or a summer climate in our homes. In that case the change is too great from the out to the in-door atmosphere.

It is a singular fact, strikingly illustrated within the past ten years in the case of real estate, that people are readiest to buy when the article is at its highest price. Thousands of people made fortunes by holding real estate and selling it at the right time; it is true; but tens of thousands have been reduced to poverty by not selling. There is little doubt that real estate is now below its real value. Yet there are no buyers, because there is no immediate prospect of an appreciation. But for this impatience for immediate returns, farmers would give more thought to planting timber trees. There is a sure market in the future and those who sow now will then be the fortunate reapers.—*New York Rural.*

Eye Lotions.—1. One of the best liquids is a very diluted solution of sulphate of copper, or acetate of lead. 2. Sulphate of zinc, six or eight grains; sulphate of morphine, two grains; glycerine, two teaspoonfuls; water, four tablespoonfuls. Drop two or three drops into the eye night and morning, and bathe the lids frequently. For styes, pull out the eye-lash in its center and touch the stye very carefully with lunar caustic moistened. At bed-time apply bread and milk.

Cocoanut Candy.—Grate the meat of a cocoanut and having ready two pounds of finely-sifted sugar (white) and the beaten whites of two eggs, also, the milk of the nut, mix all together and make it into little cakes. In a short time the candy will be dry enough to eat, and I have always found it to be as good as if cooked.

Spiced Currants.—Take four pounds of sugar, five pounds of currants, one pint of vinegar; boil two hours. Half an hour before it is done add two teaspoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one of cloves and one of allspice. Tie the spices in a thin bag before putting them in the currants.

Baking Powder Biscuit.—To one quart of flour add two teaspoonfuls (heaping full) of baking powder, sifting both together; then rub in one tablespoonful of butter, and a pinch of salt; add sufficient water or sweet milk to make a very soft dough; cut out and bake in quick oven.

Pudding Sauce.—Three-quarts of a cup of butter, one and one-half cups of sugar, one egg, juice and grated rind of a lemon; beat well together. Just before serving pour on the beaten mixture one pint of boiling water and stir till cooked. This sauce is good for all kinds of pudding.

Cottage Pudding.—With two cups flour mix thoroughly two teaspoons baking powder, one egg, one teaspoonful butter, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, one-half cup of sweet milk; flavor with lemon. To be baked quickly and eaten while hot, with the following sauce:

Queen Pudding.—Soak a pint of bread crumbs in boiling milk, add the yolks of four eggs, well beaten to a stiff froth, with four tablespoonfuls of white sugar; put in the oven, and bake a very light brown. Flavor with essence of vanilla or lemon.

Breakfast Cake.—Two eggs, two cups sugar, two dessert spoons of butter; beat well; add one cup sweet milk, four teaspoonfuls cream tartar and two teaspoonfuls soda mixed with five cups of flour and salt.

Suet Pudding.—Four cups flour, one cup chopped raisins, one cup milk, one cup chopped beef suet, one cup molasses, one teaspoonful soda; steam three hours. Eat with sauce.

Louis XIII. and Marie De Hautefort.

No rival had ruled the heart of Louis XIII. The beauties of the court threw their luring glances in vain. Not one obtained even a passing look from the sad eyes of Louis le Chaste. Timid, silent and suspicious, simple in his habits he repelled the very idea of laxity in morals. Still Louis was a man, and yearned for female sympathy, for a friend whose life was as spotless as his own, and into whose ear he could whisper the griefs and anxieties of his position. Such a one he now imagined he had discovered in Marie de Hautefort, maid of honor to the queen. She is celebrated under the classic name of Aurora in the romance of Mlle. de Scuderi, a compliment to her radiant beauty; surpassed only by the charms of her mind and manner. Louis found indescribable consolation in her society; for hours he would talk to her of his birds, his dogs and other hobbies, scarcely venturing, it is said, to look once into her sweet blue eyes. He soon seized the opportunity of revealing that a new influence had arisen at court. It was the custom for the *filles d'honneur* to sit or kneel on the ground during mass. The king one cold winter's morning observing this arose and, taking the velvet cushion from his own *prie-dieu*, offered it, with a gracious gesture, to Mlle. de Hautefort. Marie blushed scarlet, for the eyes of the court were watching every movement and looked anxiously toward the queen, who smilingly signed her to take the cushion. She obeyed, but modestly laid it by her side, and when mass was concluded returned it with a deep obeisance to the king. Soon her loyalty, her singular frankness and modesty combined to charm the queen as much as the king, and she thus became the favorite of both. Marie herself was devoted to Anne; every word uttered by the unsuspecting Louis was retailed to her royal mistress, who rather delighted in this sentimental attachment of her husband. One day his majesty unexpectedly entered the queen's closet, where Anne was sitting *tete-a-tete* with the maid of honor, who, with heightened color, was reading aloud a note which, on the king's entrance, she hastily folded. A dark frown passed over the face of Louis as he peremptorily demanded to see the missive. Marie, trembling, refused to gratify his curiosity; then, as if inspired with a sudden spice of coquetry, she opened the lace kerchief which covered her neck, and hid the paper in her bosom. Anne looked on amusedly, especially when she saw the confusion of the king, who hesitated to withdraw the note from its hiding place. Her majesty, however, came to the rescue, seized the hands of the demure demoiselle, and laughingly exhorted Louis to take the note while she thus held its owner captive. The king blushed, stammered, advanced and retreated, till at length, snatching up from the hearth a small pair of silver tongs, he tried to possess himself of the paper, plainly visible beneath its filmy covering; but the peals of laughter which this extraordinary device drew from the queen and Marie fairly drove poor Louis from the apartment. The letter is said to have been the effusion of some cringing courtier, congratulating mademoiselle upon her good fortune and begging her protection. Marie de Hautefort gave herself up entirely to the service of Queen Anne, firmly resolved to share her destiny to the end. "You love an ingrate, and you will see some day how she will repay you," Louis would exclaim when annoyed by Marie's preference for his wife.

Choosing a Wife.

Dr. Fletcher says: A man's first necessity is to find a woman physically able to support the cares and duties of that position. Solomon, who from a large experience with wives ought to know what constitutes a good one, described his favorite wife as one who spun wool and flax and took care of the house, etc.; in short, he means to say that she shall possess a large share of physical potency. It is the power to do, without which no woman deserves the name of wife.

Within the past decade some young men in choosing wives have disregarded this advice of Solomon's, and have since repented. But young men are fast becoming more careful and wise in the matter. They are learning that a pretty face and form, though doubtless desirable accomplishments, are not the requisites of a good wife. It is true that there are some thoughtless exceptions among the young men, but they are simpletons. But above them are the thoughtful men, who do not and will not fall in love blindly, but who are looking for the wife which Solomon commends, and who will not be satisfied without such a one.

I do not wish to reveal anyone's secrets, but I have had men say to me when talking on the subject of this discourse, "Girls, nowadays, are too frail to marry." Does anyone think the young man is to blame who says this and then stands aloof from the altar? Surely not. And does the young lady who is too weak to sweep her own room, or make her own toilet, think that such a young man will hasten to propose? If so, she is mistaken; young men of to-day are fast becoming wise through the experience of their unfortunate friends.

He is a great man who can occupy the first place in a nation and at the same time prevent his weakness from being known. The thing most necessary is, not how to be perfect—for that is impossible—but how to seem so. In this Washington succeeded. If he ever did anything wrong he was probably sorry for it, but his first business was to lay the blame on some person who could support it better than he. If he complained that the coffee was muddy, he did it mostly by substitute. If he threw the morning butter in a fit of impatience against the wall, it was done to test the staying qualities of the colors of the wall paper. If he sometimes slipped up on the ice and was momentarily undignified, he laid it to his little hatchet and the lookers-on forgot to smile. Once he put on another man's hat in a moment of absent-mindedness, and the hat descended to his shoulders. "This," he said, with the utmost sobriety, "is the hat of Martha's first husband. I regret to perceive that he was a swell head." And thus was he not only relieved from the embarrassment of the moment but he made a point against the person who was first in the heart of his amiable partner.—*Buffalo Express.*

Who pacifies the cross tree on board a ship?

The Ethics of a Conversation.

Sometimes it is rather difficult to sustain a conversation even with a man who is willing to talk. Yesterday, on the C., B. & Q. train coming east from Fairfield, two men occupied a seat just in front of me. One of them was a pleasant-looking old man, and the other was a young man, who looked like a student. They appeared to be strangers to each other, and for some miles they rode in silence. Then our train paused a moment to catch its breath at a siding and a freight train went thundering past us. Then the young man turned to his neighbor and said:

"What a wonderful thing is a railroad."

"Eh?" said the old gentleman, looking up with a pleased expression, "Eh?"

"I say a railroad," repeated the young man, "is a wonderful thing."

"Oh!" said the old man, delighted, "is it?"

The studently-looking young man looked as though he didn't know just exactly what to say to that, and nobody blamed him.

But the old man was too well pleased to find a talkative friend, to permit the conversation to die such an untimely death as that, so he asked, in brisk, interested tones:

"Why is it?"

The young man looked as though he didn't exactly know why, as indeed any man might have looked under the circumstances, but he gathered himself and said, with a little oratorical flourish,

"Why it winds through the valleys and scales almost inaccessible mountain heights; it creeps along the dizzy ledges of the beetling precipice and stretches away, hundreds of miles across the smiling plains and the limitless prairies; it pierces the rock-ribbed hills, and where it cannot climb it burrows; it winds around——"

Old gentleman, in a fine burst of enthusiasm,

"Oh, does it?"

Now, what could any man say to that? The young man felt just that way, and all the fire died out of his eyes and the flush faded away from his cheeks, and somehow he found himself wishing that he had that old man in a dark and lonely tunnel on the Union Pacific railroad, and no one by to stop the murder. Of course he sank into profound, abashed silence, but the old party was by this time thoroughly interested in the subject, and he spurred his young companion on by saying, after an apparently intense intellectual effort:

"Er—er—but why? wha' for?"

The young man made one more effort to entertain his enthusiastic comrade, and answered his rather childish question, growing in earnestness as he went on:

"Why, to meet the ceaseless demands of restless trade; to annihilate space and bring the climates close together; to pour the gold and silver into the treasury vaults at Washington; to bring the corn of Iowa to the port of New York; to empty the wheat fields of Minnesota into the elevators of Baltimore; to——"

Old gentleman, fairly carried off his feet with excitement:

"Ground, fences and all?"

Then the young man glued his nose to the window and riveted his whole attention to the snowy landscape, and the old party vainly endeavored to draw him out again. He was enthusiastic enough, was the old man, but somehow he didn't have the flow of language to express it.

AROUND THE WORLD IN AN OPEN BOAT.—Lewis G. Goldsmith, a Danish sailor, about 40 years of age, who served in the Union army and navy in the Rebellion, proposes to sail across the Atlantic from Boston next summer, accompanied by his wife, in a boat eighteen-and-a-half feet long, on a trip around the world. He will go to Copenhagen, Norway, Sweden, by the North Sea to Scotland, by the Mediterranean to Alexandria, through the Suez Canal to Aden, across the Indian Ocean to India, through the Straits of Malacca, thence northward to Singapore, Hong Kong and Yeddo, and finally across the Pacific to San Francisco, which he expects to make in the fall of 1881. From the Golden Gate he will come east to Boston by rail. The boat is now being built by W. B. Smith, at City Point. It is 18½ feet long, 6 feet beam, with 3 feet depth of hold, built of oak and hard pine planking. It is so constructed as to be a boat within a boat, having nine air-tight compartments or chambers on each side, and will float the craft even if the boat ships a sea and is filled with water. It is sharp at both ends, has a shifting bow sprit, and by a unique arrangement is so constructed as to "bail" itself.—*Boston Transcript.*

A ROMAN FATHER IN CLEVELAND.—The bravery of a Roman stoic was displayed by Police Judge Tilden, of Cleveland, when he tried his son for stealing a coat from a juryman and found him guilty. It was a trying ordeal for the Judge, and when he referred to the sad spectacle of a father prosecuting his own son he burst into tears, while his powerful frame shook with the violence of his grief. It was a mournful scene and called for sympathy for the Judge in his affliction, not less than admiration of his courage in thus showing that love for his offspring could not stand in the way of his duty to the State.

A young Chinaman at Phillips Academy, in Andover, finds his head in danger. John has been rather backward in his studies, so that the Faculty considered it its duty to make the same known to the Chinese Government, at whose expense the young man is educated. This they did, and one may imagine the disgust that was manifested upon reading the reply, which was as follows: "Send him home, and we will behead him." John will stay.

A Parisian has patented a method of protecting iron from rust. He coats the surface to be protected with a thin film of borate of lead having a little oxide of copper dissolved in it, and suspended in it bright scales of precipitated platinum. A red heat is employed to fuse the composition, which is applied with a brush, or employed as a bath for smaller articles.

The Suez Canal, among its other curiosities, presents the traveler with the extraordinary spectacle of vast flights of flying-fish, which at times suddenly appear in the vicinity of the vessel and as suddenly disappear.

Intelligence Items.

The Chaplain of the Alabama House of Representatives is a colored man.

The Buffalo Common Council has resolved not to reduce the salaries of the city teachers.

Six hundred and fifty thousand children attend Sunday Schools in the State of New York.

Paris last year consumed 11,319 horses for food, being some seven hundred more than in 1877.

Lieutenant George W. De Long, of the United States Navy, has been detailed by the government to command the *Jeannette* on the Arctic expedition.

The exodus of colored laborers from the South is attracting wide attention. It is thought that many of them can find employment at railroad building in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and elsewhere.

Bibles are not allowed to enter Russia except through the Holy Synod, but the late war enabled the British and foreign Bible society to place 300,000 copies of the book in the hands of Russians while they were out of their native country.

On March 10th there was launched, at Govan-on-the-Clyde the steamer *Arizona*. She was built for the Gulon Line, and is 465 feet long, 46 feet beam, and 37 feet depth of hold, registers 5,500 tons, and has an indicated horse-power of 6,000. She is the largest vessel ever built on the Clyde.

Some powerful Chiefs have renounced their allegiance to the King of Burmah. This probably will be presented as the result of British intrigues, and may precipitate a crisis. Burmese war vessels are posted on the river, with the evident intention of preventing British residents at Mondalay from escaping by water.

A telegram from New York gives the information that the steamer *Labrador* had arrived at that port from Havre, with 200 Swiss emigrants, who proposed settling in California to engage in the cultivation of grapes. They are expected to arrive in San Francisco in a short time, and some are expected to locate at Colton, some at Riverside, and others at San Bernardino and points in that neighborhood.

An organization, called the St. Dominic Colonization Society of the City of New York, has been formed for the purchase of lands in Kansas, to be sold at cost price to members actually settling there. They propose erecting a large colony building on the tract, for use until families are able to provide separate shelter. They also will loan money to colonists when embarrassed through sickness or failure of crops. The whole movement is in the interest of Irish laborers, under the guidance of the Catholic Church, and is supposed to be backed by Irish capitalists.

Lord Lytton's Habits of Writing.

In Charles Mackay's "Forty Years' Recollections" occurs this statement: "I cannot, said Lord Lytton to me, write so well in the library as in another and more favorite place. It always seems as if there were some disturbing influence in this fine room. Take a stroll with me, and I will show you my favorite study. We walked to the shore of an artificial lake in Knebworth Park, on which there stood a boat-house. In it, near a small window, stood a chair and common deal table, with a pewter inkstand upon it. Pulling open the drawer of a table, he showed me a good supply of paper, pens, and a blotting book. 'This is my favorite study,' he said. 'I can write more freely here than in the grand library which you so much admired. It is all a matter of habit, and I'll tell you how the habit grew. When I was a boy I was very ambitious to write tragedies, comedies, histories, novels and even epic poems, and wrote an immense deal of trash in all these branches of literature. My mother took it into her head that so much writing would be injurious to my health, and positively prohibited me from writing in the library. I then had recourse to my bed-room, but was in due time banished from that also, and deprived of pen and ink. I took refuge in the boat-house, and used to remain in it for hours, unsuspected and uninterrupted, writing with a lead pencil, and using the seat of the boat for my writing-table. Sometimes I rowed for half an hour or so, 'to make believe,' but generally contrived to get six half hours for writing. In those days I learned to love the quiet seclusion of the boat-house, and the love grew upon me and has continued to this day. I write better here than anywhere else, and am always glad in the fine, warm weather to shut myself up in it and write a novel, or, better still, a poem."

The King of Denmark is one of the kindest of men. A few years ago a gentleman presented himself in the Salle des Pas Perdus at one of the public receptions which the King gives nearly every Monday, and was in due time ushered into the Royal presence, when he startled his Majesty by formally asking for the hand of his daughter, the Princess Thyra. He was, he stated, and which was perfectly true, of good family, had taken all his degrees at the university, and as he was able to maintain a wife and had fallen in love with the princess, he came to ask for her hand. The King, of course, at once understood that he had to do with a madman, and with his usual tact and kindness of heart, which so completely have won him the affection of his subjects, he thanked M. X— for his offer, but thought it necessary first to consult with the Queen, as well as to ascertain the sentiments of his daughter, before he gave a final reply. The poor fellow was quite satisfied, but was later by his family sent to a private lunatic asylum for some time, and he is now walking the streets of Copenhagen, a most inoffensive and, in his lucid moods, a most intelligent and highly educated gentleman.

Mr. Longfellow, in his character of poet, has had some curious guests. There was the man who went to thank him for writing "Break, Break, Break," the woman who had read his poems in her girlhood and hadn't seen them since, the man who "was one of the few that had read 'The Pendulum,'" the Frenchman who wanted to know if that was the house where Shakespeare was born, and the Englishman who "thought that as there were no ruins in America, he would call and see you, sir."

Graphic: Journalists should set apart a week, say the first week in February, for editorial admonitions and advice to the pulpit.

Doughnut—An Old-Time Yankee Story.

At one of our fashionable hotels, some years ago, among the arrivals was one of the genius verdant—a regular, no mistake, Jonathan—with eyes and mouth wide open at the novelties that he met at every turn. The true Yankee costume is almost too well known to require description, so we will imagine our hero in his full glory. He brought with him his better half—a strapping, flaxen-haired lass, bedecked with a profusion of ribbons and cheap jewelry. They had evidently "come down to Boston" to spend the honeymoon, and Jonathan had, no doubt, "darned the expense." The first morning after their arrival, the servant was thrown into hysterics by a verdant mistake. Jonathan's bell rung furiously, and he demanded to see the landlord. That functionary having made his appearance, he was hailed with: "How are ye?—how de do, old feller? Me and Patience finds all right here—room fixed up first rate—gives a fellow a high-falutin feelin'; but I say, old hoss, we want a wash-bowl and towel to take off the dust outside, then I'll come down and take a little New England with ye." "Here are the conveniences for washing, sir," said the landlord, stepping to a mahogany wash-sink and raising the lid. "Gosh all Potomac!" exclaimed our Yankee, "who'd ever thought of that 'ere table openin' on top that way!" Nothing further occurred until the hour for breakfast, when the verdant couple were seated at the table; Jonathan having burned his throat by drinking his coffee too hot, and attempting to help himself to an omelette with his fingers, finally had his attention attracted by some fish-balls, which are, as everyone knows, fish and potatoes minced together, rolled into balls about as large as an ordinary sized apple, and cooked brown. Having procured the dish that contained them by means of a servant, he helped himself and partner to one, each grasping the precious morsel firmly in hand. Jonathan, opening his capacious jaws, took a huge bite from his, when suddenly he disgorged the morsel with an expression of much disappointment, and turning to his bride exclaimed: "I swow, Patience, these doughnuts are nuthin' but codfish and taters!" After breakfast the landlord collected nearly a peck of vest and waistband buttons from beneath the table.

American Woodwork.

Within the last few years, says the New York *Evening Post*, an export trade in American woodwork has been developing, in consequence of the superiority of our wood working machinery. The oldest branch of the trade is with Australia, to which large quantities of doors and sashes are sent, both from this city and Boston. There is also a considerable trade in these articles with Africa. During the last year one firm in this city has been shipping doors, newels and wooden mantelpieces to London, where it has established a branch house. A member of this firm said recently that the pine of which these doors were made was better than the knotty Norway pine employed for that purpose in England, but that the English did not object to sound knots in wood, and therefore did not care for the difference in the material. The American doors were no cheaper in England than those which were manufactured there, and the only advantage the former had in the market was their superiority of workmanship. He believed, therefore, that this export trade to England would be only temporary, as the manufacturers in that country would introduce improved machinery as soon as they discovered that American competition was seriously injuring their business.

A representative of another large woodworking establishment said recently that his firm intended to begin the export to England of black walnut stair-rails, balusters and newels. The American machinery for making them was better than the English, and the cost of shipping the manufactured black walnut was no greater than that of exporting the wood in the rough. Any extra expense for greater care in transporting the worked wood would be offset by that resulting from the greater bulk of the unshaped timber. He also said that a considerable quantity of cheap furniture was now exported to England in parts, for the sake of compactness in packing. These parts were all numbered, and were easily put together after they were landed.—*The* (N. Y.) *Stockholder.*

Splinters.

The early circus catches the most board-fence for posters.

Current history reports that Mrs. Scott Siddons' pet is a Russian lapdog resembling a mop with the handle pulled out.

General Grant's landing at San Francisco will be auspicious, inasmuch as it will enable him to take the cue on the Chinese question.

Mr. George L. Brewer, of New York, has four wives. He appears to be the Eastern branch of John Young, of Salt Lake.—*St. Louis Post.*

Edward King insists that the prettiest women live in New Orleans; and we have ourselves noticed that many Buffalo ladies have gone South lately.—*Buffalo Express.*

A Wisconsin girl, wishing to prevent her lover going to California, stole all his shirts from the line on which they were hanging out to dry. He couldn't do a better thing than take that girl along. She will never let him starve.

Dennis Kearney returned to San Francisco on Wednesday last, having cancelled about half of the engagements he had made. He went home very quietly. There was no previous announcement. He did not enter the city like a conquering hero. There was no triumphal march; no little girls; no bouquets. Only Dennis, with his black eye and sore nose, formed the procession which wended its weary way from the ferry. The great agitator sneaked back as any other whipped cur would have done, and quietly crawled into his kennel. After he has licked his sores and got shed of his bedraggled appearance, he may emerge and disturb the neighborhood occasionally with his mournful bark; but it is safe to say that Dennis is one of the dogs that has had his day.—*San Luis Obispo Tribune.*

The Legislature of Maine passed a law which is now in force, affixing a penalty of a fine not less than $500, or of imprisonment not exceeding one year, for adulterating sugar and molasses in that State, or for knowingly, wilfully or maliciously selling or exposing for sale within that State "any sugar, refined or not, or any molasses which has been adulterated with salts of tin, terra alba, glucose, dextrose, starch sugar, corn syrup, or other preparations from starch."

The Battle of Belle Isle.

A FAMOUS FIST FIGHT—PRIVATE SOLDIER'S HISTORY OF ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

The chieftainship was first held by Keys, but when he went outside he appointed Sergeant A. R. Hill, of the One Hundredth O. V., 1—now a resident of Wauseon, Ohio—his successor. Hill was one of the notabilities of that immense throng. A great broad-shouldered giant, in the prime of his manhood—the beginning of his thirtieth year—he was as good-natured as big, and as wild-mannered as brave. He spoke slowly, softly, and with a slightly rustic twang, that was very tempting to a certain class of sharps to take him up for a "lubberly greeny." The man who did so usually repented his error in sack-cloth and ashes.

Hill first came into prominence as the victor in the most stubbornly contested fight in the prison history of Belle Isle. When the squad of the One Hundredth Ohio (captured in Limestone Station, East Tennessee, in September, 1863) arrived on Belle Isle, a certain Jack Oliver of the Nineteenth Indiana, was the undisputed fistic monarch of the island. He did not bear his blushing honors modestly; few kings of muscle can or do. The possession of a right arm capable of knocking an ordinary man into that indefinite locality known as "the middle of next week," is something that the possessor can as little resist showing as can a girl her first solitaire ring. To know that one can certainly strike a disagreeable fellow out of time is pretty sure to breed a desire to do that thing whenever occasion serves. Jack Oliver was one who did not let his biceps rust in inaction, but thrashed everybody on the island whom he thought needed it, and his ideas as to those who should be included in this class widened daily, until it began to appear that he would soon feel it his duty to let no unwhipped man escape but pound everybody on the island.

One day his evil genius led him to abuse a rather elderly man belonging to Hill's mess. As he fired off his tirade of contumely, Hill said with more than his usual "soft" rusticity:

Mister—I—don't—think—it—just—right—for—a—young—man—to—call—an—old—one—such—bad—names."

Jack Oliver turned on him savagely.

"Well! maybe you want to take it up?"

The grin on Hill's face looked still more verdant, as he answered with gentle deliberation:

"Well—mister—I—don't—go—around—a—hunting—things—but—I—generally—take—care—of—all—that's—sent—me!"

Jack foamed, but his fiercest bluster could not drive that infantile smile from Hill's face, nor provoke a change in the calm slowness of his speech.

It was evident that nothing would do but a battle-royal, and Jack had sense enough to see that the imperturbable rustic was likely to give him a job of some difficulty. He went off and came back with his clan, while Hill's comrades of the One Hundredth gathered around to insure him fair play. Jack pulled off his coat and vest, rolled up his sleeves, and made other elaborate preparations for the affray. Hill, without removing a garment, said, as he surveyed him with a mocking smile:

"Mister—you—seem—to—be—one—of—them—partick—e—lar—fellers."

Jack roared out.

"By——, I'll make you partickeler before I get through with you. Now, how shall we settle this? Regular stand-up-and-knock, or rough-and-tumble?"

If anything, Hill's face was more vacantly serene, and his tones blander than ever, as he answered:

"Strike—any—gait—that—suits—you, Mister;—I—guess—I—will—be—able—to—keep—up—with—you."

They closed. Hill feinted with his left, and as Jack uncovered to guard, he caught him fairly on the lower left ribs, by a blow from his mighty right fist, that sounded—as one of the bystanders expressed it—"like striking a hollow log with a maul."

The color in Jack's face paled. He did not seem to understand how he had laid himself open to such a blow, and repeated the same mistake, receiving again a sounding blow in the short ribs. This taught him nothing either, for again he opened his guard in response to a feint, and again caught a blow on his luckless left ribs that drove the blood from his face and the breath from his body. He reeled back among his supporters for an instant to breathe. Recovering his wind he dashed at Hill, feinted strongly with his right, but delivered a terrible kick against the latter's abdomen. Both closed and fought savagely at half-arms' length for an instant during which Hill struck Jack so fairly in the mouth as to break out three front teeth, which the latter swallowed. Then they clenched and struggled to throw each other. Hill's superior strength and skill crushed his opponent to the ground and he fell upon him. As they grappled there one of Jack's followers sought to aid his leader by catching Hill by the hair, intending to kick him in the face. In an instant he was knocked down by a stalwart member of the One Hundredth, and then literally lifted out of the ring by kicks.

Jack was soon so badly beaten as to be unable to cry "enough." One of his friends did that service for him, the fight ceased, and thenceforth Mr. Oliver resigned his pugilistic crown and retired to the shades of private life. He died of scurvy and diarrhœa some months afterward in Andersonville.—*Toledo Blade.*

A Tough Story.

George Tarr, an Illinois detective, was stopping at a St. Paul hotel over night, having just overhauled two desperate murderers. Tarr dreamed that one of his prisoners had escaped, and that he was chasing the fugitive, and awoke to find that he had jumped through the window of his room, taking the sash with him, and had fallen to a projecting roof several feet below. Realizing his strange position and dress, Tarr impulsively concluded to climb up the side of the house to his room. Gripping the corner with one hand, and clawing the outside boards with the fingers of the other, and making a free use of his toe-nails, he actually succeeded in climbing up the wall like a scared cat, and entered his room without awakening any of the people about the hotel. He loosened the nails on his hands and feet, however, leaving tracks of the blood he lost on the side of the building and about his room, which establish his story that he really made the wonderful ascent.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Two mines in Maricopa county, Arizona, the Copeland and the Utah, have been bonded to Charles Convis, of San Francisco, for $125,000.

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METAL ROOFING.

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Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms

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No Chinese Cooks Employed

Free bus to and from all passenger trains.

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To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.

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Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
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Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to.

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These well known and popular mills have been horoughly overhauled and repaired by the new proprietors, and are now ready for business, and turning out the best quality of

Fine Flour, Corn Meal,
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Special attention will be given to

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Which will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

For choice lots of milling wheat the highest price will be paid in cash. de18-3m

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WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. ja1w

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Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

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Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

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Manufactured at Newton & Co's Lumber Yard,

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The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, April 24th, 1879.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Debate in Senate upon the Army Bill—Rumors of a Compromise — Probably no Veto—Unpartisan Discussion of Mr. Bell's Claims to a Seat in the Senate—Views of Messrs. Carpenter and Bayard.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8th, 1879.

The debate in Senate upon the Army Bill is not expected to commence until to-morrow, meanwhile there are rumors of a compromise. It is confidently asserted in Democratic quarters that the President will sign the Army Appropriation Bill as soon as it passes the Senate, provided it is not materially changed from the condition it is now in as adopted by the House. The Democrats argue that the only obnoxious provision it now contains is the rider which provides for a repeal or modification of the so-called bayonet act, which they claim is only obnoxious to the President because he believes it is out of place on an appropriation bill. As this provision is construed by them it does not interfere with the constitutional prerogative or duty of the Executive to respond to a legitimate "call for troops" for the suppression of "domestic violence;" nor does it restrict him, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, from any proper use or distribution of the army on the frontier. Under this construction he is simply required to prohibit the presence of troops at the polls on election days—a prohibition that he has voluntarily enforced ever since he has been President. It is for this reason—that the rider in question is not repugnant to his ideas of public policy—they believe he may approve the bill.

The question of the admission of Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, to a seat was discussed by the Senate yesterday during almost the entire session. The speeches were all made by Democrats, and among them a difference of opinion was manifested. Messrs. Bailey and Hill (Georgia), both members of the Committee on Elections, made arguments against the admission of Mr. Bell. They reviewed all the cases of contest over the admission of Senators upon appointments from Governors that had ever arisen, and claimed that for more than fifty years there was an unbroken line of practice against the admission of appointed Senators, except to fill out terms that had been already begun. Senators Daily and Hill both presented arguments of force and power. Mr. Bayard differed with the majority of the committee, and taking the view that the intention of the Constitution conferring the power of appointment upon an executive of a State was to keep the Senate full—to maintain the legal representation of each State, he favored giving the benefit of all doubt to that side of this question. The progress of the debate, so far, has shown that the final vote on the admission of Mr. Bell will not be partisan. Among the Democrats, Senators Bayard and Gordon, and, it is said, several others, will vote for the minority report, while Senator Carpenter and several other Republicans will sustain the views of the majority of the Committee.

The Army Appropriation Bill will be reported back to the Senate from the Committee to-day. The sub-committee meets at 10 A. M., and the full committee at 11, and all the action necessary will be to vote down a motion of the Republicans to strike out the "political" legislation. The bill will be reported as soon as the morning business shall have been disposed of, but it is not likely that its discussion will be formally entered upon before to-morrow. The Bell case will be disposed of to-day, and that will leave everything clear for the Army Bill.

In the House to-day the report of the Committee on Rules, and the question of increasing the membership of committees, will probably occupy the day's session. The subject of a general revision of the rules will be discussed.

There is a very decided inclination among some Democratic Senators to make short work of the Army Bill; it is proposed to have a continuous session and not adjourn until the bill is disposed of. It is well known that the majority in the Senate are in favor of the adjournment at the earliest day possible, and, after the appropriation bills shall have been passed there will be no reason, they think, for prolonging the extra session. A majority of the House, however, thinks differently, and, since the Green backers, who are unanimously in favor of a long session, voted with the Democrats on the Army Bill, it may be supposed that they will have sympathy, and, perhaps, assistance in their plans for general legislation. A large number of Southern Democrats are in favor of a continued session, and it is not improbable that even if the Senate should pass the appropriation bills this week Congress will protract its stay until the middle of June.

C. A. S.

The Heart.

Throb, throb, throb. Never sleeping, often tired, loaded with care, chilled by despair, bleeding with wounds, often inflicted by those who do not understand it, or burdened by affection, it must beat on for a lifetime. Nothing finds a lodgment in its chambers that does not add to its labors. Every thought that the mind generates steps upon the heart before it wings its way into the outer world. The memory of dead loved ones are mountains of weight upon its sensitiveness; the anxieties of the soul stream to the heart, and bank themselves upon it, as the early snow-drift cover the tender plant. Love, if it loves, fires it with feverish warmth and makes it the more sensitive; hate, if it hates, beats it to desperation, and fills with conflicts. Still it works on. When slumber closes the eyelids the heart is beating—beating beneath all its burdens; it works while we sleep; it works while we play; it aches when we laugh. Do not unnecessarily wound it; do not add to its bleeding wounds. Speak a kind word to cheer it; warm it when it is cold; encourage it when it despairs.

"THE SENATE is rebel once more," sings the Radical choir. That is to say, remarks the Pottsville *Chronicle*, the Union is restored and the South resumes its constitutional right to be represented in Congress. The war was fought to keep the South in, and the Republican organs appear to be angry because the effort was a success.

THE Gold Hill News wants to get colored people substituted as workers in place of the Chinese, and desires California and Nevada to get their share of the emigration from the Southern States.

H. P. MARTIN, Woodland. E. J. ROGERS, Napa.

Marble Works

—AND—

Artificial Stone Manufactory.

LEATHER'S PATENT

Plain and Variegated

Artificial Stone

For Sidewalks, Hitching Posts, HORSE BLOCKS, ORNAMENTAL FENCES, Vaults, Coping for Family Graves, etc., sold or made to order. Also all kinds of MARBLE WORK done to order. Please give us a call and have your work done at home.

H. P. MARTIN, Prop'r.

P. O. Box, 141. WOODLAND, CAL.

ap23-1w

J. SOVEREIGN,

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

Blacksmith and General Repairer.

Horseshoeing a Specialty!

Ag't for the American Chief Gang Plow.

NEW SHOP ON FIRST STREET,

OPPOSITE WOODLAND BAKERY.

ap4w3m

FRAZER & CO.,

Having purchased the well known and popular

MEAT MARKET

Heretofore conducted by **Johnson & Mossmayer**, propose to sell Meats at **6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents** per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.

Market in College Block,

CORNER MAIN STREET, WOODLAND

Meat Delivered anywhere in Town.

ja4dw

Notice of Application for Ferry Franchise.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, GEORGE PETERS, on the **Nineteenth day of May, 1879**, at 10 o'clock A.M., will make an application to the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County and State of California at the office of said Board in the City of Sacramento for authority to erect and take tolls on a public Ferry to be run and maintained across the Sacramento River at the farm known as GEORGE PETERS' RANCH and at a point opposite the house of said GEORGE PETERS, which is situated on the left bank of said river about six miles below the City of Sacramento in said county.

Witness my hand this 1st day of April, 1879.

ap10w5t GEORGE PETERS.

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND,

Prior to August 1st, 1878.

ON THE HOSPITAL FUND,

Prior to May 14th, 1878, and Warrant No. 411, registered May 14th, 1878.

ON THE CONTINGENT FUND,

Prior to May 17th, 1878.

WOODLAND, April 10th, 1879.

A. C. KEAN,

ap9d1w3 Treasurer Yolo County.

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo.

FRANCIS HUNT, Plaintiff, vs. HENRY C. HUNT, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to HENRY C. HUNT:

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint of FRANCIS HUNT in said Court filed against you, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 12th day of March, 1879, in said Court.

Said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the said Plaintiff and Defendant, upon the ground of desertion of the said Plaintiff by the said Defendant, and for the care, custody and control of their minor child; and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, plaintiff will take default and judgment for the relief demanded in Plaintiff's complaint.

In testimony whereof, I, D. M. BURNS, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this 12th day of March, A.D. 1879.

D. M. BURNS, Clerk.

[SEAL.] By IGNACIO BROWN, Deputy.

J. C. BALL, Attorney for Plaintiff. [mh20w2m

Probate Notice.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of NOBLE CLARK, deceased.

Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

W. J. CLARK, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of NOBLE CLARK, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified praying for an order of sale of the Real Estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on SATURDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF MAY, 1879, at One o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court at Woodland, in said County of Yolo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Executor to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week four successive weeks in the YOLO DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed and published in said Yolo county.

E. R. BUSH, Probate Judge.

Dated April 15th, 1879. ap17w5t

Assignees' Notice to Creditors.

J. A. ABBAY vs HIS CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Assignees of the estate of J. A. ABBAY, Assignor, to the Creditors of said estate and all persons having claims against said estate and Assignor, to present them with the necessary vouchers within three months after the first publication of this Notice, to the undersigned, at their residences near Winters in Yolo County, California.

Dated Winters, Yolo County, Cal., Feb. 12th 1879.

WILLIAM SIMS and J. G. ALLEN,

fe20w2m Assignees

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Harriett Sophia Loranger, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of, and all persons having claims against the estate of HARRIETT SOPHIA LORANGER, deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, Administrator of said Estate, at the office of SAM. RULAND, Attorney-at-Law, Woodland, Yolo County, California.

Dated, Woodland, Cal., March 27th, 1879.

I. R. LORANGER, Administrator.

mh27w5t

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Paul F. H. Zastrow, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the Estate of PAUL F. H. ZASTROW, deceased, to exhibit them to me with the necessary vouchers, at my residence in Woodland, Yolo County, California, within four months after the first publication of this notice.

C. F. ZASTROW,

Administrator of the Estate of Paul F. H. Zastrow, deceased.

[ap10w5t]

Notice.

ALL PERSONS OWNING LOTS IN MARY Cemetery at the Presbyterian Church are requested to come and clean the same by MAY 1st. Otherwise an assessment of $2 per lot will be levied, payable immediately. By order of Board of Trustees.

G. SHARPNACK, Secretary.

YOLO, April 9th 1879. ap17w3tdlaw.

OAKLAND POULTRY YARDS!

Cor. Sixteenth and Castro Sts., Oakland.

Constantly on hand and for sale, choice specimens of the following varieties of Fowls:

Dark and Light Brahmas, White and Partridge Cochins, White & Brown Leghorns, Dorkings, Polish, Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, Game and Sebright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, etc., etc.

Safe Arrival of Eggs guaranteed.

No Inferior Fowls Sold at any price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

☞ For further information send stamp for Illustrated Circular, to

GEORGE B. BAYLEY,

P. O. Box 1918, San Francisco, Cal.

mh20w3m

Elston & White,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Strictly Pure Medicinal

LIQUORS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books,

—ALSO,—

Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Birdseye's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.

☞ Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.

The Proprietors being experienced Druggists, STORE, OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.

mh1w

Forty Acres of Land

FOR SALE

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of Rupley's corner on the south side of Main street, know as "THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale, the owner having taken up his residence in another county. This is

A Splendid Chance for Investment.

As Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This site affords the advantages of a Town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality, and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office. fe17-tf

WASHINGTON PARK, DIXON.

This delightful resort, located at **DIXON, SOLANO COUNTY**, has been arranged and fitted up with great care for the use of

Picnic and Excursion Parties

having all the appointments usual at such pleasure grounds. The Park is under the management of

An Experienced Caterer

To the enjoyment of the public, and who never fails to please those who honor him with their patronage. Those desiring to engage the Park should confer with

GEORGE FRAHM, Manager.

ap21dw Prop'r City Hotel, Dixon, Cal.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY!

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns; also

The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments. mh1w

S. A. WOLFE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

S. W. Cor. J and 5th Street, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.

mh13-w3m

L. MACHEFERT.

JEWELRY STORE

CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING,

Woodland, Cal.

Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the Jewelry line mh1dw

HOME MADE SHIRTS,

Of the Very Best Quality,

And warranted to fit, for $1.75 and $2 each—as good as traveling agents sell for $3. Patronize home manufacture by giving your orders to MRS. T. C. POCKMAN,

ap25w Masonic Block Woodland.

WOODLAND RACE-TRACK!

J. M. PARKER, Lessee and Prop'r,

Has taken charge of this popular track and invites the patronage of horse men and the public. Every thing will be conducted strictly on the square. mh12w

AITKEN & FISH.

PREMIUM

PIONEER MARBLE WORKS

177 R St., bet. 7th and 8th,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

ap10w

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!

Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

Full stock of Stationery & School Books,

ALSO,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, TOYS.

Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Ammunition, Cutlery and Variety Goods. Catholic Books and Pictures a specialty.

mh1dw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

C. W. PROCTOR,

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

mh1dw

WOODLAND MILLS,

J. M. RHODES, Proprietor.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

Fine and Graham Flour, Shorts, Bran,

CORN MEAL, ETC.

Grists and feed ground on short notice.

Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.

ja1dw

$5,000.

Farm for Sale---160 Acres

OF GOOD WHEAT LAND!

Credit of one-half will be given if desired for one or two years. Inquire of

my23dwtf A. C. KEAN.

F. B. CHANDLER,

DEALER IN

LUMBER

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL,

Elmira, Solano County; Winters, Yolo County; and Madison, Yolo Co., Cal.

All our stock purchased direct from the Manufacturers. fe21w

NEW SPRING GOODS

—AT—

R. FORRESTER'S.

JUST RECEIVED:

A large line of

WHITE AND COLORED EMBROIDERIES, PLAIN, STRIPED AND CHECKED NAINSOOKS AND JACONETS!

VICTORIA LAWNS!

PIQUES, OF ALL KINDS,

PRINTS,

GINGHAMS,

SHEETINGS,

DRESS GOODS, ETC.,

A SPLENDID LINE OF NOTIONS!

—SUCH AS—

Corsets, All the New Designs in Parasols, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Buttons, Etc.

Especial Attention is called to our splendid line of

GENTS' AND BOYS'

CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES

—AND—

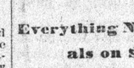
Furnishing Goods!

Soliciting an early call, I remain

Yours respectfully,

mh20w&dS R. FORRESTER.

For the Cheapest & Best



MOWERS, REAPERS, SEPARATORS AND ENGINES, HEADER WAGONS.

—GO TO—

F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,

Who sell Everything in the way of

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICE!

As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!

We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Buying Wool and Grain!

ap17w

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

Furniture

—AND—

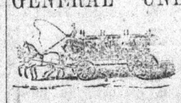
Bedding!

A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold

AT REASONABLE PRICES!

—ALSO,—

GENERAL UNDERTAKER!



I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply

Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!

STORE, COR. THIRD & MAIN STS.,

Opp. Pockman's Stables,

ap1w WOODLAND.

THE TAMPICO BUSTS

Now used in

Dr. Warner's Health Corset

And **Skirt Supporters** are the greatest improvement ever made in Corsets. They are as soft as velvet, very flexible and contain no bones.

Price by mail, $1.50; Nursing Corset, $1.75.

THE FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET,

(120 Bones) fits with perfect ease and is *Warranted* not to break over the hips.

Price, - - $1.25.

For sale by all leading merchants.

WARNER BROTHERS.

351, Broadway, New York.

Curiosities of Commerce

[ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY.]

—FOR—

TEN CENTS.

The above, together with samples and MAD. A. BURDETT SMITH'S VALUABLE WORK **Illustrated Lectures on Dress and Lace Making** FOR FIFTY CENTS. Address.

MRS. SALLIE J. BATTEY,

P. O. Box 1326, N. Y.

J. W. KING,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.

None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.

COME AND SEE US. fe1dw

J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

Woodland, Cal., opp. the Craft House.

UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.

A fine new hearse in connection with the business. mh1-dw

STOCK RAISERS ARE INFORMED that R. H. NEWTON has one of the finest full-blooded Jersey bovines in the country. He may be seen at the lumber yards in Woodland. ap1dw1m

SMITH'S

AMERICAN

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

.....AT.....

WHOLESALE PRICES!

83,000 SMITH'S ORGANS

.....AND.....

40,000 PIANOS NOW IN USE.

Each Instrument Warranted for Ten Years!

Any style of Piano or Organ sent on 15 days' test trial by furnishing Banker's, Express or R. R. Co's. Certificate of Deposit for amount; also, Sheet Music at one-half marked price.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists to

JAMES S. SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

ja2 **575 Market Street, San Francisco.**

BRANCHING OUT.

S. T. PENDEGAST & CO.

Have added to their large stock of Boots and Shoes a full line of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our Stock is Entirely New and of the Latest Styles.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

The finest qualities of Ladies' Shoes always on hand

Agent for the New Wilson and American Sewing Machine.

ap18

CONSOLIDATED

Immense Stock

.....AND.....

GREAT

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

We have now consolidated our two establishments at the

PIONEER CORNER STORE,

Formerly occupied by F. S. Freeman & Co.,

And are ready to offer our Immense Selection

.....OF.....

DRY GOODS!

FANCY GOODS,

Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes,

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

BOOTS,

Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS AND CROCKERY,

.....AT.....

Greatly Reduced Prices!

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

in h30dw *Successors to F. S. Freeman & Co.*

FRENCH MERCHANT TAILORS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES BY

BENOIT BROS.

Until further notice, we will make suits to order as follows:

SUITS.

Black Suits worth	$56	for	$45 00
Business " "	45	"	35 00
" " "	35	"	25.00

PANTS.

French Doeskin worth	$14	for	$12.00
Pants "	9	"	7.00
" "	7	"	5.00
" "	6	"	4.50

The gentlemen of Woodland and vicinity are invited to give us a call.

BENOIT BROS.,

West of Fashion Stables, Woodland.

March 30th, 1879. ap4dw

Woodland Meat Market!

A few doors West of Postoffice,

BARNES & CO., Proprietors.

[Successor to Byrns, Gable & Co.]

ALL KINDS OF

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Kept constantly on hand, and of the best qualities, including Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Sausage, Lard, Etc., Etc.

The Highest Price Paid for Fat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

A DELIVERY WAGON will carry meats to any part of town.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and all who favor us with their orders may rely on fair dealing. ap4dw

NOTICE!

Having sold our Grocery and Provision Store to Messrs. Charmak & Levy, the proprietors of the Farmers & Mechanics' Store, we take pleasure in recommending them to our friends and former customers.

THOMAS & BIDWELL.

By the above card it will will be seen that we have purchased the well-known

GROCERY

—AND—

PROVISION STORE

—OF—

MESSRS. THOMAS & BIDWELL.

The two departments are now consolidated in one Business, and we are prepared to furnish our Customers with

EVERYTHING

NEEDED FOR HOME USE!

BOTH IN THE

DRY GOODS!

—AND—

GROCERY LINE

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a share of the patronage of this community and will state that we offer

Superior Inducements to Permanent Patrons!

CHARMAK & LEVY,

Farmers & Mechanics Store,

EXCELSIOR BLOCK,

mh19dw WOODLAND.

GENERAL MACHINERY

.....AND.....

REPAIR SHOP.

The attention of the People of Yolo and adjoining counties is called to the fact that

Messrs. Perry & Harris

Now have their Machine Shop in complete running order, and solicit the patronage of all who are interested in the Machinery line. Repairs on Engines, Separators, Feeders, Headers, Mowers, Plows, and all other Agricultural Implements, we make our specialty. We have

FACILITIES AND EXPERIENCE

For doing the same, and do not hesitate to say that we have AS GOOD MACHINE Y AS CAN BE FOUND ON THE COAST.

THE BEST OF MECHANICS,

Both on Wood and Iron we have at all times. Call for your Machine work, Blacksmithing and Wood work, and satisfy yourselves, before transporting and paying the enormous rates of freight to and fro for miles away to the cities. By doing

FIRST-CLASS WORK

And square dealing, we are in hopes to merit your patronage.

Shop on First Street, near Bank of Woodland.

ap4dw PERRY & HARRIS.

WOODLAND

Daily Democrat.

Published every morning except Saturdays, and sent through the Postoffice at $6.00 a Year, or furnished by Carriers in Town at 15 Cents per Week.

Persons desiring to change from the Weekly to the Daily can do so at any time by informing the Carrier or by leaving word at this office.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT,

Published every Thursday. A large 7-column 8-page Weekly, containing an immense amount of reading matter, embracing all Local Occurrences, Telegraphic and General News, full Commercial Reports, a great variety of Miscellaneous matter, etc.

$3 a Year, in Advance;

OTHERWISE, $4 A YEAR.

JOB WORK

The DEMOCRAT Office is now prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy

JOB PRINTING.

Large additions having recently been made to this department, of a **Gordon Press, Plain and Fancy Types, etc., we are**

BETTER PREPARED

Than ever before for giving satisfaction to our numerous patrons in this department.

Lawyers' Transcripts and Briefs

Printed in the Most Approved Style

PAMPHLETS OF ALL KINDS,

CIRCULARS AND LETTER HEADS

BILL HEADS, LEGAL BLANKS,

Business and Visiting Cards,

LABELS, WRAPPERS,

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS,

And everything else in the way of Printing either plain or in colors.

—AT THE—

CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS, WOODLAND,

May be had the greatest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Fowls

WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

☞ If you want fowls or eggs write the proprietor. MRS. C. H. SPRAGUE.

ap1sw1f Woodland.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 25c., or $2 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $3; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

fe21dw

H. L. MARDERS. J. D. LAWSON.

FASHION STABLES!

Marders & Lawson, - Prop's.

This spacious, commodious and elegantly arranged Stable is now open for the accommodation of the Public.

THE BUILDING is a large, two-story brick, with splendid arched entrances, and is FIRST-CLASS in all its appointments.

We will furnish at reasonable rates the Best Teams, the Finest Buggies and the Most Elegant Outfits, generally, that ever were driven out of a livery stable in this or any other town in California.

☞ Attention is especially called to our extra facilities for feeding transient teams, as well as taking Horses to board by the day or week.

☞ Don't forget the place: **FASHION STABLES, N.W. Cor. Main and Railroad Streets.** ap19dw